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ON WHITE HOUSE LAWN

Grand children of the President of the United States, with baskets of Easter eggs, pause with their mother on the South lawn of the White House in Washington. Left to right are: Dwight D. Eisenhower II, age 5; Susan, 15 months; Mrs. John Eisenhower, wife of President's only son, and Barbara Anne, three and a half years old.

HINDU CULTURE IN S. E. ASIA

SEE PAGE 5

THE LAND OF LADIES

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J. P. CHATURVEDI

THE land that today comprises what is known as Hyderabad is famous for romance and adventure. It has been known for its treasures of art as well as real wealth, for diamonds and gems which weighed in maunds.

It has also a reputation for bloody wars, assassinations and treacheries that filled the history of Bahmani Empire as well as the fall of Golconda, the deceit of Aurangazeb and later family feuds of descendants of Asafjah, the first Nizam. But few people realise that this beautiful valley surrounded by Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra has another great reputation to its credit. It has been the cradle and scene of action of a number of ladies that have changed the history of Hyderabad and made it what it is today.

There is a popular conception in Northern India that Goddess Lakshmi has four feet. Her three feet are in the Deccan and the fourth is spread during the day in the North but goes back to South at night. The Char Minar, the 500-year-old historical minaret of Hyderabad has a story to substantiate the above contention. It is reported that in this city of Hyderabad which was called Bhagyanagar in the name of Bhagmati, the celebrated beloved of King Kuli Kutub Shah of Golconda, the royal sentry one early morning saw a damsel crossing the city barriers. When interrogated she disclosed that she was Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and was as usual going out after having spent the night in Bhagyanagar. The sentry made her promise that she would not leave till he came from the King after reporting the matter to him and she stayed. According to tradition she stays still at the site of Char Minar, the wise ruler having ordered that the sentry be not allowed to go back but be beheaded.

It is not only the name of Bhagmati and the legend of Lakshmi that account for the present prosperity and rise of Hyderabad, but a longer tradition ranging from the times of Damayanti to Princess Nilofour that have put Hyderabad on people's minds.

Without referring to the possibility of Sita having been abducted to the basin of Godavari which is in Hyderabad, the historical tradition takes us to the days when Vidarbha was at the height of its glory. There is no denying the fact that what is called Berar or Vidarbha was in the administrative charge of Bahmani rulers of Bidar and Gulbarga and later of rulers of Hyderabad. It is, however, claimed that Bidar is the corrupt form of old name of Vidarbha and the long tradition of the importance of this fortified town of Bidar, once the capital of Bahmani Empire, bears adequate testimony to its story of greatness. It was in this state of Vidarbha where the great Damayanti of Nal-Damayanti fame rose and produced one of the greatest romances immortalised in epics.

Still a greater personality arose in the same Vidarbha—Rukmani—the principal consort of Lord Krishna, who invited Krishna to take her away and save her from the prospect of marrying Shishupal, the ruler of Chedis. The combined armies of Jarasandha, Shishupal and of Srikrishna were perhaps the precursors of the bloody feuds that were to follow in this region.

It was not only Rukhmani that invited great forces from the North to invade the South but that tradition has been persistently followed till the modern times. The great scholar king of Dhara Raja Munj lost his life in prison of King Tailap of Kalyani, an Andhra kingdom of Hyderabad. It was no secret that he was in love with Mrinalvati, sister of King Tailap. The death of Munj, who died composing poems in love of the royal princess, was revenged by his nephew Bhoj, who defeated both Tailap and Gangeya Kalchuri and thus gave birth to Hindi saying, "Kahan Raja Bhoj, Kahan Gangu Teli."

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Paithan is the oldest town of Hyderabad. Local tradition claims it to be established by Brahma, while history recognises it as Prathisthanpur, the capital of Andhras that ruled the state from the period of Chandragupta I to Harsha Vardhan. It is claimed that

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WEEK-END FUN

Cleta: "Mary swears she's never been kissed."

George: "Maybe that's why she swears."

* * *

Dancing: The art of pulling your feet away faster than your partner can step on them.

* * *

Joe: "I'm looking for a balloon dancer for my new show."

Moe: "Then maybe youd'd like to hire my wife."

Joe: "Oh, is she a dancer?"

Moe: "No, but she's shaped like a balloon."

* * *

Bill: "Why didn't you try to keep out of jail?"

Phil: "I did—and got two months extra for resisting an officer."

* * *

First Doc: "What did you operate for?"

Second Doc: "One hundred dollars."

First Doc: "I mean, what did the patient have?"

Second Doc: "One hundred dollars."

* * *

Bill: "A man should never deceive his wife."

Phil: "Well, if he shouldn't deceive her how would he ever get married in the first place?"

* * *

A father was asked what his son was going to be when he got through college. "Old', he answered.

* * *

"And now, gentlemen," continued the Senator, "I wish to tax your memory."

"Good heavens," muttered a colleague, "Why haven't we thought of that before?"

* * *

Don't worry if your job is small,
And your rewards are few;
Remember that the might oak
Was once a nut like you.

* * *

There may be splinters in the ladder of success, but you don't notice them unless you're sliding down.

The reason Cupid makes so many wild shots is that he aims at the heart while looking at the hosiery.

* * *

It takes two to make a marriage. A single girl and an anxious mother.

* * *

The money the other fellow has is capital; getting it away from him is labour.

* * *

"Will your wife hit the ceiling when you come in this late?"

"Probably. She's a rotten shot."

* * *

She: "Is horse racing a clean sport?"

He: "Well, it cleans quite a few every day."

* * *

She: "I'm afraid I can't afford that operation now."

He: "No. It looks like you'll have to talk about your old one for another year."

* * *

Employer (to office boy, who is half an hour late): "You should have been in here at nine o'clock."

Office Boy: "Why, what happened?"

* * *

Canvasser: "May I have a few minutes of your time?"

Prospect: "Yes, if you will be brief. What can I do for you? I'm a man of few words."

Canvasser: "Just the man I'm looking for, my specialty is dictionaries."

George: "Dull party isn't it?"

Roy: "Yes, very."

George: "Let's go home."

Roy: "I can't—I'm the host."

* * *

The new millionnaire barged into the best restaurant in town with some friends he wanted to impress.

"Table d'hote or a la carte, Monsieur?" the head waiter asked.

"Both," he replied, "with plenty of gravy."

* * *

A Broadcaster who was new to Broadcasting House stopped a very polite B.B.C. announcer and said: 'Excuse me, but could you direct me to the Talks Studio?'

'I'd love to help you,' smiled the announcer, 'but I can't. You see, I should have to point!'

* * *

The wife of an almost bankrupt business man said at breakfast: 'Will you post this letter for me, dear? It's to the jeweller, countermanding my order for that £1,000 necklace. You'll be sure to remember?'

The eyes of the harassed business man lit up with joy. He seized a skipping rope that lay with some dolls and toys in a corner and said to his wife: 'Here, tie my right hand to my left foot so that I won't forget.'

'Why don't you like Watson?' 'Well, he's the sort of fellow who if you asked the time, would start to tell you how to make a watch.'

* * *

A man applied at a foundry for a job and was interviewed by the works manager.

'What have you done before?' was one of the first questions put to the applicant.

'I was a milkman,' he returned.

'And what wages did you get?'

'They used to pay me six pounds a week and my milk.'

The manager reflected for a moment. Then: 'Right-ho,' he said. 'You might be useful. We'll take you on at seven pounds a week and wean you into the bargain.'

* * *

The book canvasser knocked at the door of Mr. Jones's house 'Nothing today,' said Mrs. Jones, firmly.

'But, madam,' he insisted, 'I have something here that is bound to interest you. 'The Husband's Friend, or Five Hundred Reasons for Staying Out Late.'

'What makes you think that book would interest me?" asked Mrs. Jones, angrily.

'Well,' said the canvasser, 'I sold a copy to your husband on his way to the station this morning.'

'QUO VADIS'

Shanks in 'The Buffalo Evening News'.

TEXANS EXCEL IN DRY HUMOUR

IF you tell a Texan it's a pretty day, the chances are he'll reply, "Yep, and it wont take many more like it to ruin us," writes Dean Chenoweth and Elmer Kelton in 'Parade'.

From the spring of 1950 until the autumn of 1952, worried farmer and ranchers in the American Southwest looked vainly for rain in skies brassy with dust and blazing sun. But cattlemen are notoriously optimistic, and out of the heartache of the drought has come a stubborn dry humour.

They say that moisture was so scarce at the height of the drought that stamps had to be paper-clipped to letters.

Debt has been a favourite target for humour during the drought. Three farmers who had gathered a meagre crop were waiting at the gin for their cotton to be processed. While they traded hard-luck tales one of them produced a jug. Soon the whisky got lower and the men got higher. Finally one of them said, "You know what I'm gonna do when I get paid? My wife's been wantin' a new stove, an' I'm gonna get it for her."

The second farmer nodded approval. "My wife's needin' a sewing-machine, an' soon's I get my money I'm gonna buy her one."

They turned to the third farmer. "Well, Tom, what're you gonna do with your money?"

Tom studied a moment, then said, "Pass me that jug again, boys. I ain't quite out of debt yet."

A sheepman told a friend he had bet four men $10 each that it never would rain again.

"That's the most foolish bet I ever heard of," said the friend.

"I wouldn't say so," replied the sheepman. "Three of 'em have already paid me off."

Then there was the cattleman who died during the drought and went on to the Great Beyond. As he approached the great gate he noticed that the terrain was bare and thirsty. He remarked to the gatekeeper, "Say, Saint Peter, this looks just like Texas."

The gatekeeper replied, "I'm not Saint Peter, and you don't know where you're at!"

Fortunes From Cosmetics

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BY MARK PRIESTLEY

BEAUTY is only skin-deep but today it's worth millions. In Britain last year the aggregate output of 387 cosmetics manufacturers topped £16,000,000, and the skin game is still open to all comers, writes the author in "English Digest."

Sixteen years ago, for instance, young Doug Collins set up a table in his mother's attic bedroom as an office, cleared a shed in the backyard as his factory and started the Goya lipstick firm on a capital of only £5.

Nearly all that initial outlay went on stationery. The bank lent him £70 to buy the sweet oils and creams that are basic materials. He had scarcely steered out of the red when the war came along and he steered into the Navy. Yet nothing daunted Doug Collins.

While he was convoy-escorting, his wife ran the business. In recent years it has averaged £70,000 a year sheer profit. And now Doug—at the age of only thirty-nine—has sold out for a £325,000 consideration, including £50,000 cash down and £275,000 worth of shares in a long-established firm that has been boosting beauty since the days of Nell Gwynn.

This is just an example of the hard cash, and the spectacular business adventure, in beauty aids. Although it is estimated that the average girl economically spends only two shillings a week on beauty preparations—not very much considering the radiant result—the conglomerate cosmetics total amounts up to many millions.

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Consider the romance of Max Factor, a one-time wig-maker at the court of the Tsar. Just before the Bolshevik revolution he managed to leave Russia with his total savings of some £3,500, but he lost the lot in the first beauty saloon he opened in New York. Thirty years ago he faced shabby failure. He was to be seen—a thinning-haired little man—standing at theatre stage-doors with a tray of powders, rouge and creams.

"If I can get stage custom I can win screen business", he thought, "and the world's women will follow." He hitched his beauty wagon to the Hollywood star. Today, his Los Angeles laboratory alone is worth £250,000. Just before the war he launched his lipsticks and skin foods in Britain ....and doubled his sales.

For beauty, as well as being skin-deep, is world-wide. One of eight daughters of a well-to-do Jewish family in Poland, Helena Rubenstein, as a girl of eighteen went to visit relatives in Australia....and she noticed how the skins of Australian women, roughened and dried by the climate, contrasted with her own creamy complexion.

The Australian women were fully aware of their rough skins too, and often sampled the face cream she had brought from her native land. Scenting a profit, Helena ordered a shipment of cream from home and opened a shop in Melbourne.

●

Elizabeth Arden, too, has had a career of amazing romance. Born in Canada of emigrant parents she was christened Florence Nightingale Graham and inevitably became a hospital nurse. On an anatomy course in New York, she decided she was more interested in beauty than bones....and opened a beauty parlour in one room on borrowed money.

When women asked where they could have the creams she used for massage for use at home Elizabeth Arden complied reluctantly. She feared home beauty aids would harm the business, but the day came when she refused £6,000,000 for her commercial empire, spread as it is throughout seventy-eight countries.

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As if to compensate for her neglected nursing ambition, she showers money into schools and hospitals. And people in the know say that she has been made by hard work rather than secret cosmetic recipes. Even half an hour after her marriage ceremony she was back at work!

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U.S. SCIENTISTS FACE A MAD WORLD

Schizophrenics Kill Free Enterprise In Ideas

FEAR complex rules the public of the United States in suspecting out of all proportion the scientists engaged on defence or other national jobs.

The Un-American Activities body also is going at a frantic—almost 'Iron Curtain'—pace in implicating even those against whom there is nothing except the breath of insinuated libel, for which the individual has in the States no protection.

Under these circumstances it is the duty of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to raise a fund to start a compaign for educating the public on the rightful role and loyalty of the scientists in the various jobs where needs of security are supreme.

THE paramount ethical problem facing scientists today is what moral stand they should take in the crisis of freedom of thought and expression. I do not pose the problem in terms of civil liberties in general, for everyone is surfeited nowadays with talk about the virtues of freedom. I wish rather to stress the evils of our twentieth-century intellectual slavery, to analyse the background of the trouble in which scientists find themselves, and to consider what they must do to get out of it.

Maurice B. Visscher is chairman of the Department of Physiology of the University of Minnesota and has held important posts with various national and international scientific bodies. This article is based upon a speech he delivered before the American for the Advancement of Science.

BY M. B. VISSCHER

While the more literal-minded may object to my use of the term, I think we live in a psychotic world. I shall not try to prove that a majority of Americans, or Russians, are psychotic in a legal sense—we do not have enough insane asylums for the obviously psychotic, to say nothing of those who would be committed by my new definition. The really insane people, by my definition, are found in vociferous minority groups, and the great masses of people are putty in ...their hands, or to mix the metaphor, sheep being stamped by wolves.

The insanity abroad today is a sort of schizophrenia. The psychiatrists define that disease as "a psychosis characterized by lack of affect, inappropriate mood, unpredictable behavior, and disintegration." They say further that it "frequently terminates in mental regression, total withdrawal from reality into fantasies, and paranoid formulations" The schizophrenic is a split or dual personality. He is frightened because he is never sure which of his mental processes are related to reality and which are hallucinations; since he cannot distinguish between dream and reality, the two have equal validity, and both therefore are worthless.

PARANOID GROUPS

In the world today there are fairly large minority groups who show typical paranoid behavior. What is a paranoid like? A paranoid fixes upon some mere shred of reality or some pure fiction and builds up around it a great structure of threat to himself.

He may imagine that some individual who he thinks dislikes him is planning to kill him. Or he may convince himself that the F. B. I. or the O. G. P. U. is tapping his telephone or has wired his room for sound recording. Or he may believe that some group of persons is "out to get him." The paranoid personality fabricates an unreal picture of a threat and reacts in violent and anti-social ways.

Numerous supposedly patriotic organizations and individuals in the United States are displaying paranoid behaviour toward scientists.

...They are inducing large sections of the public to believe that the country is gravely threatened by the widespread disloyalty of its scientists and other scholars. Some have personal motives for falsifying issues; others are genuinely paranoid. They note that a few scientists—Dr. Alan Nunn May, a Canadian; Klaus Fuchs, a British subject; and two or three Americans—have been convicted of betraying atomic-bomb secrets. Ignoring the fact that these four or five men are about a thousandth of one per cent of the scientists, technicians, and engineers in the countries concerned, they build up a case of imminent danger so great that to meet it they propose to destroy freedom of thought and expression for all scientists, and of course ultimately for everyone else. This is to be done by driving from their positions or discrediting all scientists and other scholars who express views out of harmony with those considered orthodox by the paranoid clique.

Among the prominent scientists who have been treated in this way are Edward U. Condon, Linus Pauling, Harlow Shapley, and Kirtley Mather. I mention these names because the attacks upon them have been front-page news. Literally hundreds of others have been exposed to abuse without their cases getting headline oilling.

The consequence, as intended, has been to discourage others from committing the folly of holding and expressing independent opinions.

No American scientist in a really responsible position has been shown to have been disloyal to the country. A small number of minor technicians have been convicted of the crime. It was the scientists themselves who set up machinery during World War II to prevent leakage of information of military value. The great noise made about the supposed disloyalty of scientists as a group is certainly an exhibition of paranoia unless the persons bringing the charges are totally dishonest, and I do not believe this is true of the majority.

WORSE STILL

The stigmata of insanity in the United States are unmistakable. What is the situation in the rest of the world? In Russia and its satellite states the disease is apparently in a much more aggrevated stage. In those countries instead of unreasoning fear there is panic.

While here non-conformists are in general simply being intimidated, there they are likely to be liquidated. However, the less violent case is not necessarily less insane or less subject to progressive deterioration. That, indeed, is the great danger.

Schizophrenics suffer from mental regression. They lose their minds, to put it bluntly. We in this country are losing our minds as a result of our hallucinations, delusions of danger, and general withdrawal from reality. In our insane desire to remove the imaginary threat to our security offered by the imaginary perfidy of our scientists, we are adopting the worst features of a totalitarian state and are stultifying our scientific free enterprise. In other words, we are proceeding along the road of insanity to suicide as a nation of free men.

If all this is true, what can scientists do to arouse the paranoids from their nightmares before it is too late? Time is flying, and our cherished freedoms of thought and expression will not last long if the hallucinatory states of powerful minorities persist. Moreover, the quality of our scientific professional work is bound to suffer, since few intelligent men or women will choose a career that is in disgrace or under suspicion. Even now some of the best brains cannot be used because they are unjustly suspected of potential disloyalty.

WAY OUT

One thing is clear: scientists should use the scientific method in their own thinking about the problem. They should discover and present verifiable facts. They should demand to be heard, and they should take the offensive rather than accept a false defensive position. The current paranoia is not going to be cured by false admissions of guilt.

Such "confessions" are supposed to be the specialty of dictatorships, not of democracies. And our democracy will

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 2)

The Silver Jubilee session of the All-India Women's Conference was held in Poona under the presidentship of Smti. Renuka Ray. Picture shows Mrs. Indira Maydev, the newly elected general secretary applying "Kumkum" to prominent delegates.

PAKISTAN'S CHANGE OF HEART?

BY J. B. KRIPALANI

DO the recent dramatic changes at the highest level in Pakistan imply a change of heart?

In politics a change of heart can only be judged from external action. It may be through a radical change in the personnel or some politically significant act or acts. As for the first the actors are all old hands, except the new Prime Minister, who is also not new but who was never thought of in terms of the high office he holds today.

Is there any significant act or acts that would indicate a change of heart? The most significant act would have been the release of *Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his companions. This has not been done. Rather, his greatest persecutor, the Chief Minister of the Frontier, Abdul Quiyam Khan, has been raised to the Central Cabinet and has become one of the key men in Pakistan. And who has replaced him? The head of the police force in the Frontier!* In both these respects, the personnel and significant act or acts, there would appear to be no indications of a change of heart.

BOOMERANG

But may it not be that the question of change of heart is wrongly put? There is a more pertinent question—"do the recent happenings in Pakistan indicate a change in policy." It would appear that Pakistan has realised that some change of policy is necessary if the downward course of its political, social and economic life, is to be arrested. The realisation has come, if we are to credit whatever meagre reports we get, both to the people and the rulers.

For both it is a question of self-preservation. The whole of Pakistan's policy, national and international, has, heretofore been guided by religious fanaticism and narrow communal considerations. Its rulers have sought safety for themselves and the state in fanning communal passions against the Hindus and India.

However, recently it has been borne upon them that this policy not only injures their economic, but the whole of their public life. It blocks progress in every direction and unleashes reactionary forces. It acts like a boomerang, injuring Pakistan most. This has made Pakistan try to put its house in order. Whether it will be able to correct its past mistakes and avoid future pitfalls in the same direction is yet to be seen. But this much seems to be clear that the communal policies instead of paying any dividends are entailing heavy losses nationally and internationally.

NEW OUTLOOK

All this is, however, negative. In the pursuit of the new outlook positive policies will have to be formulated and carried out. Of these there is yet no indication, except the utterances of the new Prime *Minister, specially in connection with India.*

But do the utterances of politicians have any value? Whether they have or have not, that is the only guide to what they intend to do in the future.

In international affairs words generaliy precede action. It is, therefore, necessary for those, who have suffered from previous communal policies of Pakistan to give full credit for the words used and build upon them.

RECENT FLARE-UP

The Indian Government is well advised in giving full value to the words of Mr. Mohammed Ali, the new Prime Minister, and carry on negotiations with him and his government for settling the outstanding question between India and Pakistan. Not unoften it happens that politicians are so caught in the net of their own words that they have to exert themselves to make good. We may also not forget that today every country tries to cultivate international opinion. This was rudely shaken by the recent fanatical atrocities committed against the Muslim sect of Ahmediyas. What, however, is not widely known in India is that that fanatical wave did not spare the followers of other faiths.

In the Punjab, the Christian population had to be placed in safety camps, lest it shared the fate of Ahmediyas. This did not make for favourable international propaganda for Pakistan. International opinion too, therefore, would need that communal polities in Pakistan be abandoned.

If the communal policies of Pakistan change it is no small gain. By slow degree this change may create a more healthy outlook and mentality. Ultimately there may be a change of heart. The present trends in the politics of Pakistan are, therefore, hopeful. They are the more hopeful because Pakistan's future, nay its very existence, appear to be linked up with the new orientation of policy and the rulers and the ruled seem to have realised it. In a none too ideal world, it is a great gain that right policies coincide with the self-interest of leading politicians and the nation.

Hurdles That Face Journalists

WHEN INFLUENTIAL GROUPS BRING PRESSURE ON EDITOR

HANDLING local grievances and scandals brings the working journalist into clash with influential interests who can bring pressure on the editor or management to get rid of the writer or at least change the policy in that regard.

Mr. S. S. Nanavaty narrates some incidents of the above type in this article.

BY SHANKARPRASAD S. NANAVATY

IT is an axiom of journalism that a street-brawl on the outskirts of your hometown has a greater news value than a revolution in Bolivia, the eruption of a volcano in Italy or an earthquake in the antipodes.

But if this be true it is also true that it is always safer to fire journalistic shots at distant, unseeing targets than at near neighbours and that while there is little or no danger in hurling your shafts at Stalins and Francos or even against the President and Prime Minister of the Indian Republic as freely as you like one must be wary about treading upon the corns of local tin-gods. Unfortunately, the profession of journalism is such that considerations of safety-first have often to be deliberately ignored and in which situations periodically arise where a journalist has to take his life in his hands and to risk his career with open eyes. This conflict between interest and duty, between the static instinct of self-preservation and the dynamic urge to forge ahead which is inherent in every thinking human being is never easy to resolve in any sphere of life; but where, as in journalism, these conflicting interests are represented by two such distinct entities like the titular editor or the managing proprietor on the one hand and the working journalist on the other, there must either be a definite and inviolable code of ethical conduct between them or the freedom of the profession will be affected. Have we such a code? And if we have, is it in operation? Let us see.

RAILWAY SCANDAL

Early in 1921 when I had been only a little more than a year with the Ahmedabad weekly I came across a local Railway scandal and exposed it in my columns. Ahmedabad was, even in those days, a fairly large business and industrial centre and had a large goods and passenger traffic to handle, but its railway station was primitive and incapable of coping with the demands. On its Broad Gauge section, the up and down trains from Bombay and Viramgam and Kathiawar crossed each other at Ahmedabad every morning and evening but there were only two booking windows, one for each line, and as they opened only half an hour before train time and worked leisurely, some people invariably missed their train and some more failed even to obtain a ticket. This was bad enough but one evil leads to another and to obviate the difficulty of obtaining tickets the evil of corruption crept in. Gangmen started it by offering to obtain a ticket for intending passengers from inside the booking office for a small premium and they were soon joined by policemen and porters. Then came the unscrupulous exploiter of human misery who not only extorted a premium but also decamped with the ticket-money.

I saw this scandal with my own eyes and exposed it in my columns the next week. But when the editor, who generally saw the paper only after it was published, read the exposure he was frightened out of his wits and if only the railway authorities had sent in even a lame refutation or a mild challenge I would have been summarily sacked. Fortunately for me, we soon received a letter, not from the railway authorities but from the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association of Bombay, eulogising our effort and saying that they were taking up the matter with the railway authorities, and I was rehabilitated in the good books of my boss.

Two or three years later, plans were published for expanding the Ahmedabad Station and a little later the old cattle-shed where passengers huddled together without commanding even water and latrine facilities was replaced by a tolerably decent waiting shed with tea and refreshment stalls, booking offices working round the clock, and easy under-ground passage to the various platforms long before train time. However, whenever I have an occasion to look at it, the first thought which comes up to my mind is not what part I had in its birth but how my whole career would have been affected in this storm in a tea-cup had not blown over so innocuously.

My next experience of this nature was more serious and led to a deep searching of heart. When after the Bardoli debacle, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his followers swept the Municipal elections their first act was to raise a Municipal Officer who had helped them to secure the pay-cheque of Municipal school teachers just a day before the suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1921 because it refused to permit Government inspection of Municipal schools, to the post of Chief Officer and to otherwise compensate him for his past sacrifice. This latter gentleman, however, soon fell out with the Sardar and this led to such a nauseating struggle for power between the two that it stank in every decent man's nostrils. As soon as these friends fell out the Sardar moved to make him revert to his old post and to bring in a new Chief Officer. The latter retorted by causing a split in the Congress Municipal Party and by making a bold bid to build his own party from among elected and nominated members to back him. In the end, the Sardar won, as usual, and the Officer had to eat the humble pie. But he gave a stiff fight before going down and brought many men and reputations with him in the gutter.

My share in the controversy was simple and that was that while Chief Officer was entitled to place, plead and even press his case as strongly before the Standing Committee or even before the General Board as he liked he, as a member of the Executive, was not entitled to create a party of his own in that body and he should desist from that attempt. It was a sound principle and the editor agreed to stand by me. But as the struggle proceeded all the anti-Congress elements rallied round the Chief Officer and the hounds of pressure began to close in around me. I refused to budge and said our correspondence columns are open to you to say what you like but editorially we will maintain our stand. However, the Chief Officer wanted not a platform for placing his case before the public but our editorial support, and when I remained adamant he and his party switched over from me to the titular editor. The latter remained firm till the eleventh hour and I went home on to the eve of our last issue before the General Board meeting holding my flag aloft. But when I opened the paper on Sunday morning, I found that my leading article was replaced by a brazon-faced eulogy of the Chief Officer and an implicit repudiation of the stand we had taken hitherto. Was the titular editor justified in letting down his working aid in this manner? Who can say?

RISING FEES

This experience shook me considerably and for sometime thereafter I tried to avoid local questions, more or less when, however, towards the end of 1928, the proprietors of three high schools in Ahmedabad formed their union on the lines of the Steel and Oil combines of the U.S.A. of those days and jointly announced a steep rise in their fees. I again risked my career and reputation and eventually lost my job, at least. One of these schools was owned jointly by two prominent Congress leaders and took no grant from the Government but was affiliated to the Bombay University, while the other two were Government-aided institutions. My stand on this issue was that education is a national necessity and, besides, as Ahmedabad, which even then had a population of nearly three lakhs, had not enough facilities for secondary education it would be sinful to exploit this need for private profit.

The initial press onslaught on this unholy combine was backed by platform agitation also and in less than a month the aided schools beat a retreat. It was, however, a Pyrrhic victory, for while they backed out of the union and agreed to act independently in the future they stuck to the recent fee-increase and, therefore, the public got no actual relief. But the onslaught seemed to fizzle out

(Continued on Page 21 Col. 2)

'ANYTHING SPECIFIC?'

Herblock in 'The Washington Post'

How Europe Rules Africa

VERNON BARTLETT often irritates me. His articles in the "News Chronicle" are so safe, so indefinite, so on-the-fence that they do not mean much. The more readily, therefore, I acknowledge the value of his book, STRUGGLE FOR AFRICA (Frederick Muller, 18s.). His conclusions are still inadequate; but he is objective and immensely informative. Modestly he says, he is not an expert, and it is true that others have written more authoritatively about particular territories and problems. But no one has painted a clearer picture of the entire Continent.

It is urgent that we should see this picture. There is some hope that we are moving away from the Cold War, but who can be confident that we are not moving towards a Colour War? European behaviour in Africa will decide.

There are less than five million Europeans in Africa. There are 160 million Africans, including 25 million Arabs in the North. One must not forget the half million Asians—mostly Indians and Pakistanis, who outnumber the Europeans in East Africa and are important in South Africa.

So far the one-in-thirty Europeans have dominated the coloured millions by their education, their industrial and administrative skill and their arms; but that day is nearly over.

Although only a minority of Africans are educated and industrially expert, a passion for racial liberation is sweeping over the greater part of the Continent, and this century will see it achieved.

The greatest value which I find in Vernon Bartlett's book is his description of the four different patterns of European domination.

South African Pattern

In South Africa the non-Europeans are excluded from all political rights; they may do no skilled industrial work; the colour bar is rigid, and they are restricted, unless they carry passes to particular reserves and locations.

The Belgian Pattern

In Belgian Congo, probably the richest territory in Africa, there is despotic rule. No one has the right to vote and the Governor nominates all the members of his advisory council, which has a white majority. But the twelve million Africans and the 16,000 Europeans (threequarters of them are Belgians) probably live in greater material comfort than the Africans and Europeans of any tropical country. The Government does not encourage white settlers, and the Europeans are mostly temporary political and administrative officials.

Bartlett describes the colony as Belgiam's Managerial Revolution;

BY

Fenner Brockway

but, despite the aim to preserve contented labour force, including opportunities to learn the skilled trades, political nationalism is developing.

More and more Africans are demanding democratic rights. Their movement is crushed ruthlessly. In 1951 there were more than 3,000 deportations of political agitators.

The French Pattern

The third method of European domination is practised by the French and Portuguese. The French, who occupy not only half of the African coast in the Mediterranean but areas in West and Central Africa which are ten times as large as France itself, aim at assimilating these territories with their metropolitan administration; they permit a small minority of the population to elect representatives to their parliament in Paris. Their failure in North Africa is now world known through the United Nation's attention; Morocco and Tunisia are moving towards self-government and Algeria will follow, even though the French settlers fight for their privileges to the end.

French West and Equatorial Africa are not territories where Europeans want to settle and in consequence there has been African political advance. In Equatorial Africa, in addition to representation in both Houses of the French Parliament in Paris, there is an African majority on the Governors' Grand Council. But people are severely exploited economically.

The Portuguese encourage the educated Africans in their territory, twenty times the size of Portugal itself, to regard themselves as Portuguese.

They are on the same footing as the white citizens and elect three members of the National Assembly in Lisbon. The Advisory Council of the Governor is 50/50 African and Portuguese. There is no colour bar and no bar to skilled occupations. The great majority of the Africans continue their traditional tribal life and there is little interference with them. There is as yet virtually no African Nationalism. But as Portuguese Africa becomes developed industrially, these conditions cannot remain.

The British Pattern

Finally there is the British pattern. Theoretically, we have accepted the principle of self-government, and in territories which do not enjoy the blessing of white settlers uneasy progress towards democratic rule is being made. But in Central Africa and Kenya, African political rights are negligible and Asian rights are little greater. Educationally, medically and economically, the conditions of the African populations in British Africa, though progress has been made, are apalling.

Of the four patterns the British is the bad best; but we have not yet realised how the decision to impose a European domination on Federate Central Africa repudiates the principle of self-Government which is our declared objective. By this action British has adopted the South African and the Belgian patterns rather than the historic British pattern. We have not yet ourselves appreciated the significance of what has happened.

But none of these patterns of white domination can prevent the political emancipation of the African people, nor ultimately their social and economic emancipation. This is part of the history if our times. The real issue is the character of the course along which it will be realised. Is it to be with European goodwill and co-operation or with our resistance?

INDO-MALAYAN LINKS THROUGH THE AGES

Hindu Culture Travels Far East

MUCH water has flown down the Merbok River in Kedah since the first Indians landed there to establish their first link with Malaya. As its waters move gently towards the Straits of Malacca, their whispers echo back Indo-Malayan links through the ages, links which are discernible in the Malays' culture, religion, customs and day to day life.

Today there is a living link between the two countries in the 700,000 Indians residing in Malaya. They would not be there, had it not been for the warm friendship and toleration of the Malays. Actually, there is something greater than that, more deeply rooted, and that is the influence of Indian culture which pervades the life of the Malays, whose cultural links with India date back to over 2500 years. How did all this happen?

By "Rawnaksih"

In ancient India, shipbuilding was a prosperous industry. The Jataka tales contain references of Indian ships sailing from the Ganges to Ceylon and Malaya. In the Ashokan era, Indians ventured across the Bay of Bengal to Malaya, and via the Malacca Straits to Indonesia.

Chanakya, Chandragupta Maurya's minister, in his ARTHASHASTRA makes references to Indian ships going to foreign lands, despite the fact that Hindu Shastras forbade emigration. Ptolemy's writings of the 1st century A.D. reveal existence of Indian colonisation and commerce in Malaya and Indonesia, whose histories are closely linked together.

He mentions Iabidiu, a Prakit form of Sanskrit Javadvipa, that "Island of Millet" and land of seven kingdoms abounding in gold and silver referred to in the Ramayana, in which there is also a reference to Suvaranadvipa, the modern Sumatra.

The foregoing fits in with the story related by historians of the occurrence of two distinct waves of migration of mankind, one around 300 B.C. and the other about 300-200 B.C. In the former case, the wave originated in Yunnan, and spreading south branched off in two directions, one down the east coast of India and the other towards Burma, Siam, Malaya and finally Indonesia. Latterly, the migrants spread similarly, this time fanning out as far as New Guinea in the East and Madagascar in the West. In due course, the culture of the two waves met and fused together into the Indonesian form of civilisation.

In the first 1000 years of the present era, there were four or five waves of Indian colonisation all over the east and SE Asia, the settlements being scattered but mainly on "strategic points and on trade routes". The earliest Indian settlement in Malaya was on the River Merbok in Kedah, and in the Malay Annals it is referred to as Langasuka.

Sailing down the west coast of Malaya, the Indians reached the "Lion-City" of Singhapura, Sumatra and Java, where some Sanskrit inscriptions date back to the 3rd or 4th century A.D. and are Brahmanical in character. The writings of that famous Chinese adventurer, Fa-hien, in 414 A.D. recorded that the inhabitants here were either Brahmans or pagans, and that their shrines were dedicated to Brahmanical gods.

SCHOLARS AND MISSIONARIES

Initially out of curiosity and later due to thirst for knowledge, many Indian scholars and missionaries accompanied the traders to SE Asia. The scholar-missionary Gunavarman left Kashmir in 420 A.D. to spread his gospel in Malaysia, where by the 6th century Buddhism predominated. The Buddhist scholar, Acharya Chandra Kanti went to Srivijaya, where he was joined by Shrijnan Dipankar, who declared it as the headquarters of Buddhism in SE Asia. From Nalanda, Dharamapala went to Malaya and later to Sumatra, where he spent his last days.

Buddhist teachings gave rise to a more refined culture, from which emerged the mighty Srivijaya, which lasted 700 years, rising to its peak in the 11th century. Here Chinese scholars en route to India halted for long periods collecting Buddhist documents. Though Vijaya is supposed to have gone from India, according to the Malay Annals Srivijaya was ruled by the Sailendras, mountain princes of Malaya, from whom every dynasty in Malaya claims descent. Existing Indian colonies in Northern Malaya, though at first autonomous city states, later came under the Srivijaya, whose capital was shifted from Palembang to Langasuka, due to the immediate impact of Indian culture. In the 10th century, the Srivijaya rulers used Sanskrit in their writings and seals instead of signatures to confirm documents.

INDIAN INFLUENCE

Prior to the reign (1012-24) of Rajendra Chola or Chola of Chula-Mandala (modern Coromandel) in South India, there was friendly trade with Kedah, then a Srivijaya dependency. Some time later, the friendship fell through, and Rajendra led an armada across the Bay of Bengal. He not only conquered Kedah but also the rest of Srivijaya. Though he did not stay long in Malaya, his name is still revered by the Perak dynasty. In 1084, however, a Chola document speaks of cordial relations with Malaya.

In the Malay Annals, the tales of which are more or less legendary, it is stated that there were five kings of Singhapura, one of them being Raja Suran. This possibly has some connection with the Chola conquest of Malaya.

When Buddhist Srivijaya fell in the latter part of the 14th century, Malaya came under the Hindu Majapahit empire, which had a highly centralised and efficient government, having excellent taxation, customs and revenue systems. The Majapahit lasted 200 years and vanished after the famine of 1426 and due to the evergrowing force of Islam. Despite this, commerce between Malaya and India continued unabated, and as a matter of fact increased.

A scion of the Srivijaya dynasty founded the port-kingdom of Malacca in 1413, and for 100 years Malacca became an entrepot of world trade and a centre from which Arab and Indian missionaries propagated Islam in the islands of the Indian Ocean, thus indirectly maintaining Indian influence in this part of the world.

In 1509, when Admiral Sequeira approached the king of Malacca for trading rights, the latter followed the advice of the Indian merchants by not only refusing the concession but also arresting the Portuguese. Indian influence was still strong until the 17th century, when the Pahang Malay, a mixture of the Malaccan Muslim and the pre-Malaccan inhabitant, had not as yet abandoned making human sacrifice to Kali, the goddess.

BUDDHISM & HINDUISM

Through the medium of Sanskrit, Indian missionaries taught the people both the Hinayana and Mahayana forms of Buddhism, whose influence became most marked in Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu. With the replacement of the old Proto-Malay tribal organisation by the system of rule by rajas, state ceremonies were conducted in Sanskrit and officers of state given old Sanskrit titles.

The Indians built many temples and established centres of learning all over the peninsula. Soon after Sanskrit came into vogue, the Malays absorbed many Sanskrit words into their language, and along with this much of Indian mythology and legend into Malay literature.

With the advent of the Majapahit, the Malays became acquainted with the Mahabharata and Ramayana, to which their literature and wayang came to owe so much.

Even today, during the Malay dances, the whole kampong turns out to watch the traditional sword and shield dance, based on duelling motions at slow rhythmic pace to the accompaniment of drums and pipes, which are typically Indian. Their round shields of hide and metal gongs remind us of similar ones used by some hill tribes of Assam.

Up to the 15th century, the Malays' national religion was Hinduism, its influence being visible in manners, customs and religious rites today, especially in the eastern part of the peninsula. As a result, Malayan art, if it can be called as such, is a mixture of Hindu-Buddhist and Hindu-Javanese arts. Hindu-Buddhist art was used to express ideas deeply rooted in the native conception of ancestor cult. Thus, initially Malayan art was predominantly Indian in character, but later gradually adapted itself to native ideals.

Despite the fact that the present day Malays are Muslims, their background is shrouded in Hinduism. Their magicians invoke Kali, Ganesha and Vishnu in their spells. To the Malays, the earth is suspended by the horns of the bull Nanda (counterpart of the Hindu belief that the universe rests on the hoods of the snake-god Ananta), Shiva is the king of the Jinn which are regarded as supernatural by Mohamedans, and meteors are shafts of Arjuna. The Malays take out in procession Garuda's effigy and engage in ceremonial ablutions derived from Hinduism and unknown to Islam.

Besides this, due to their past animism, they believe in four Great Spirits, omens and divinations, dreams, talking animals, sympathetic magic, and in familiar spirits (whom they call hantus), which carry out the wishes one may form lightly in passion.

Guy Wint in his book "British in Asia," states, "... the shrines of saints and holy men throughout the peninsula camouflage ancient Hindu temples, and justify in the service of a new faith the habit of pilgrimage, which was so important a part of the old."

At the coronation ceremony of the premier Prince of Perak, the Keeper of the Ancestral Secret whispers into the ear of the newly installed ruler an abracadabra in Sanskrit, which links the prince with a demigod ancestor in Hindu mythology. In this setting, the playing of the "maan" echoes a link with Buddhism, for immobility of posture denoting perfect self-control was considered a sign of kingship in the ancient East.

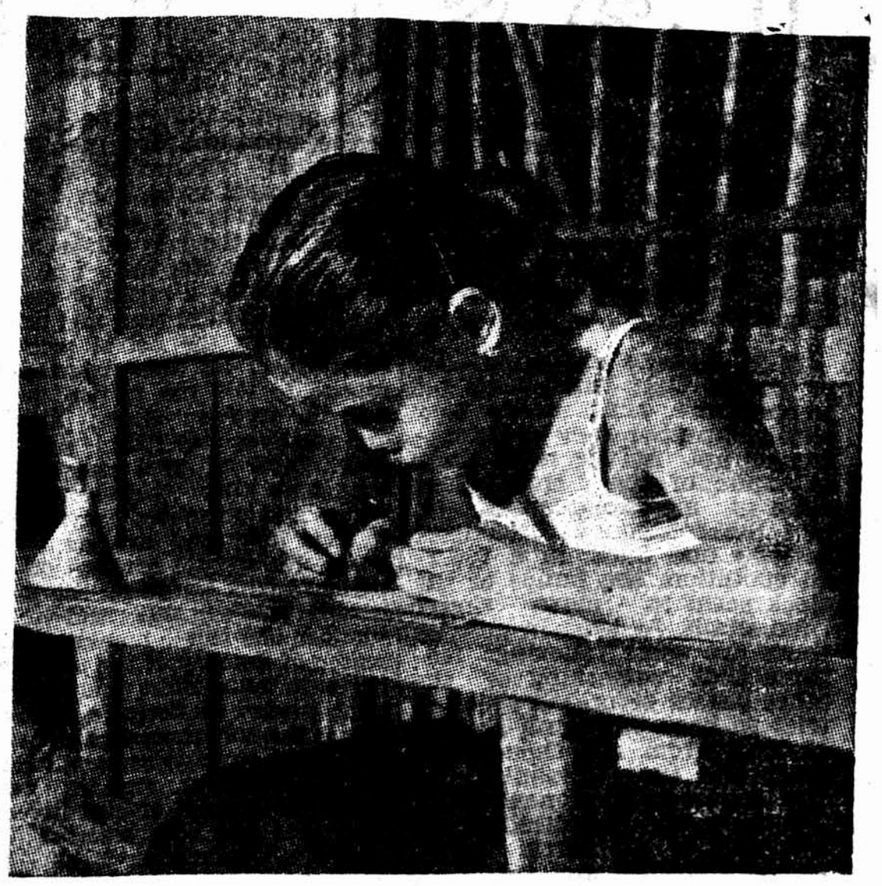
While the Gendang Nobat throbs the Malays of the old school believe that the Guardian Spirits of State are close to the ruler, watching Perak's destinies. Drums similar to the Gendang Nobat are in evidence in Indian States. The pagentry attending Malayan installation ceremonies resemble those of Indian Rajas. Elephants with gaily decorated howdahs form a colourful part of the coronation procession.

TEMPLES AND IMAGES

The Indians built great monuments in Java, but none in Malaya. What were the reasons for this state of affairs? Though Malaya was once a centre of Sri-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

BENT ON LITERACY TASK



Literacy drive by UNESCO has invaded South-East Asia. This Sarawak girl goes at it in the light of a kerosene wick-lamp at night.

Indian Armada In Malacca Straits

The farmers' club (right) at Palur, Java, is used as a centre by UNESCO and FAO to demonstrate the practical application of education to rural life.

Last Look Round

ONE mental clocks are affected for example by changes in body temperature. Dr. Hudson Hoagland, noted U.S. biologist, discovered that when we become overheated time seems to pass slowly: with a high fever. it is a snail-like pace.

It is usually the experience of people that when they get temperature, time passes very slowly, whether they are working or not. At the news desk, in spite of the tremendous flood of messages coming in, and the consequent breakneck activity one finds, in a fevered condition, the hands of the clock seem to move slower than snails. At least in activity there are some relieving features that something or the other passes before our eyes and tries to keep our mind slightly at least from the thought of fever and the disability for any action or movement.

But when one decides to take rest or the fever forces one to lie down and spend his time in bed, the ordeal is a hundred times more difficult, especially when one is a lonely creature living by himself There is nothing except the servant to come and disturb once, twice or thrice a day for the essential work of cleaning and washing etc. Or once in a while a friend might drop in and spend a few minutes inquiring about your condition of health. Or a doctor may come and visit you — but he leaves by his visit a bitter taste in the form of the expectation of the concotions or pills he sends his patient. All these nuisances are not sufficient to keep the patient's mind off his fevered condition Time drags on and on. If the patient tries to read anything the mind often refuses to grasp or the eye refuses to read at any adequate speed to be able to grasp the contents — much less to remember them for some future use, which is the main purpose of reading, if ever it is done with an objective. Memory plays pranks. If anything is wanted and you try to remember where you put it last, you are lucky if search in two or three places gives the thing that is wanted

And then to eliminate the toxins of the fever from the system and the effects of the drugs one has to take a bumper quantity of liquids in various forms as an absolute necessity. And one has to swallow a lot of tea, milk and butter-milk, water, fruit juice —and that horrid thing barley water, if the doctor prescribes it. And one wonders whether one is a "pakhal" or the "bhisti's" water-bag!

Horns Of A Dilemma

MUCH more than the problem of consuming the liquids, the diet is a headache. The doctor may ask you to eat this or not to eat that. And much more than the doctor, the patient himself dreads to load his stomach even with a small quantity of solids, which he is afraid may come in the way of his rapid recovery. Starvation is good, but it brings on (even with good doses of glucose with the fruit juice) weakness. And above all it is the experience of many that with the onset of fever, the legs give the utmost trouble. One does not feel like getting up or doing anything because the legs refuse to work or have the nasty habit of giving a lot of unexpected nervous pain. And then the idea stands before the mind's eye of the patient that if he does not eat any solids at all, how is he to manage sufficient strength to resume his work the next day? That is why very often the patient is more on the horns of a dilemma as to his diet—I mean, solids.

I said that in fevered condition the time of the patient hangs heavy on his hands, which are incapable of doing anything. And then the thought that this friend or that friend or this relative or that relative has not come to pay a visit is a part of the worry besetting the mind. And it was only last week I heard from a friend that because this person did not go to see a patient when ill, the person, when met after the illness, was asked whether it was this friend's intention to meet the patient in heaven (i.e., after death)!

And with the jabs of the injection (if the doctor has given one) needle creating a series of memories of that ordeal then and before —more than the actual pricking sensation in the area—sweet sleep refuses to fold you in her arms. And the trouble starts. Friends and relatives may help you to spend some of your slow-moving time until they themselves feel sleepy and go to bed leaving you to your fever and struggle with sleep. No amount of effort on the patient's part brings on the much needed precious rest. And in a summer like this humidity-laden season of Bombay, if the medicines begin to take effect and the patient begins to perspire, though this is the only process of recovery, life seems to have become awfully sticky and moist, even if more than one change of clothing and bedsheets has been resorted to. And the hankering is all the while for a good, scrubbing bath in cold, clean water. If the fever comes down and the patient is in a condition to take the relieving bath then he would be happy to some extent—but only till the humidity makes him experience the progress of recovery—perspiration—again and again.

That in short is the ordeal of a day's fever in the humid, sticky atmosphere of a Bombay summer. One cannot have an idea of the ordeal without experiencing it, which with all the sincerity of heart we wish may not be the fate of any—not at least in the Bombay summer, when profuse sweating is the lot of all human beings.

Iconoclasts

Iconoclasts have been known throughout history, in all climes and times. The evidence is just there before your eyes whenever you pay a visit to any Indian historic temple or cave having specimens of sculptural beauty throughout the length and breadth of India. From the famous Somnath to the ruins of the Vijayanagar Empire at Hampi you can see the hand of vandalism. It is not merely in India, but even in Greece and other European nations where images, even slightly connected with any religious sentiments, have sufferered at the hands of iconoclasts. But all this was spontaneous even, may be due to the fanaticism against idol-worshippers, though as at Somnath the objective was the loot of the precious hoard of jewels in the image itself.

But today we are on the eve of having a new edition of Mahmud of Gazni, not coming from the north but a citizen of the South. This is the great Dravidian E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, the leader of the movement known as Dravida Kazhagam, who wants the whole of India, should be divided into two on the theory of two cultures —the Aryan and Dravidian. He is also a calculating and often Thatte-like demonstrator. He had an anti-Hindi campaign — erasing the Hindi names of stations on the South Indian Railways—which has fizzled out.

Now Periar (Father) E. V. Ramaswami Naicker like an ersatz Hitler has planned to the minute his next campaign of breaking idols. He had also once a programme of burning all copies of Kamban's Ramayana. Ramayana acccording to him, is a compilation extolling the Northern Aryan race, its virtues and achievements in detriment to the bravery and culture of the Dravidians of the South. Even if Kamban who wrote it was a Tamilian and the work is considered a classic of the first magnitude, because it is about the Aryan race from the North to which Rama belonged, it must be destroyed. That was the argument of Periar Ramaswamy. We do not know how many of the extant copies of Kamban's Ramayan the Dravid Kazhagam people were able to lay their hands on and destroy in the manner the Periar wanted.

Periar has several such hobbies to his credit. According to a South Indian daily he translated into Tamil a book called "the House of Birlas" written by a professor of Calcutta, and distributed freely lakhs of copies of the Tamil translation as a part of his campaign against Northern Indians.

And now Periar Ramaswamy wants to launch on 27th May, which is the birthday of Buddha, a Northern Indian, what he calls the "Idol-breaking Movement" for demolishing all the gods in the Hindu pantheon.

Operation Vandalism

Periar has called on his followers to plunge into the movement and make it a success. But this is not to be a genuine iconoclastic drive. No temples are to be entered or the idols therein to be smashed. That is why this is like an ersatz Mahmud Gazni. Periar's briefing to his followers, according to the report, is couched in the following words:

> "Dolls called gods must be broken on the roads. Place advance orders with pottery-makers for gods' images now and have them ready with you. Take these dolls out on the idol-breaking day, gather a crowd, go to a place, preferably the middle of the road or in a corner where the people meet, throw it down and explain why you are breaking it. None of us will enter a temple. We will buy idols called god and break them after explaining why we do so.'

Operation Vandalism of Periar's may no doubt share the same fate of most of his hobbies that have gone the way of Thatte's "Satyagrahas", past, present and future. (Thatte is to offer Satyagraha in front of Nehru's residence in London when India's Prime Minister pays his Coronation visit to England shortly). But it shows how the mind of the leader of the Dravid Kazhgam works and what all fireworks are expected by the end of this month if he is able to pull through his gamble.

'Little Upstart'

DURING the last week of April Churchill took the people by surprise by accepting Knighthood of the Garter. The story is quite old enough now.

The London "Times" said:

> "On December 11 a Royal Warrant was issued to Garter King-of-Arms to augment the shield of Winston Churchill with a silver canton containing the Red Cross of St. George 'for his service to the late King as Captain of Horse and for his present loyalty as a member of the House of Commons'. But that was in 1661. Although the stout old cavalier son of John Churchill and Sarah Winston received, not long after, the accolade of Knighthood, he never attained, like his own son the great Duke of Marlborough, to full membership in the fellowship of St. George.
>
> "That consummation of a proud family tradition was achieved only on April 24 (1953), on the morrow of the feast day of the patron saint, when the Queen, at Windsor, invested Sir Winston Churchill as Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. So the wheel comes full circle."

IN her memoirs, "The Glitter and the Gold", the ex-duchess of Marlborough, now 76-year-old Mrs. Consuelo Vanderbilt Balsan tells of her marriage to the 9th Duke of Marlborough, their life at Blenheim Palace and their subsequent divorce. Shortly after the marriage the Duke told her he had given up the girl he loved because he needed the Vanderbilt money for the upkeep of the family traditions at Blenheim. When Consuelo first met the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough she was told:

> "Your first duty is to have a child, and it must be a son, because it would be intolerable to have that little upstart Winston become duke".

Consuelo obliged by having two sons, and left Winston Churchill with whatever consolation he might get out of being Prime Minister of his country, says Milton Shulman.

But with the latest Order of the Garter Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Rundolph Churchill, 3rd son of the 7th Duke of Marlborough, even without the hope becoming the 11th Duke of Marlborough, must have had a lot more of consolation, indeed.

Vitamin 'A' Lengthens Life

WE are all aware that vitamins are essential to life. And yet the number of people who realise the importance of vitamins in diet and who understand the part each vitamin plays in keeping human body in a state of health and fiitness is not large.

Take Vitamin A. It has a tremendous job to do in our bodies. A normal diet plus extra Vitamin A is known to have lengthened the life span. The extra years thus gained are not to be pictured as added to old age. Rather, it appears that something like an extra decade can be added at the prime of life if the diet is governed by the new knowledge of nutrition. Life becomes longer because it is lived on a higher healthy level throughout.

Long before anybody knew about vitamins, doctors used to prescribe cod-liver oil to build up strength and resistance, particularly for people subject to cold, coughs, weak bones and decaying teeth. Today we know that it is the Vitamin A and Vitamin D in these fish oils which increase the body's ability to resist infection—especially infection of the eyes, ears, nose and throat.

SOURCES

It is also found that besides fish oils, fruits like papayas, apricots, prunes and mangoes are the richest sources of Vitamin A. Good sources of Vitamin A are bananas, milk, melons, dates and oranges. Green and yellow vegetables like spinach, turnips, lettuce, carrots, sweet potatoes and beans are also good sources of Vitamin A. Tomatoes contain much of this vitamin. Butter and yolk of eggs are good sources of Vitamin A, but none of the white vegetables or fruits. It is not present in white potatoes, white corn, white onions etc.

To a certain extent this vitamin is stored in the body. To get the best results, it needs to be taken in the following quantity daily:—

Infants and children	7,000 units
Adults	8,000 units
Expectant mothers	9,000 units

A child starts life with a low vitamin A reserve. A nursing mother cannot provide the required quantity of Vitamin A to a baby as her milk is not normally rich enough to build up the reserve quickly. In addition to mothers' milk, each baby should have to begin with 3,000 to 7,000 units a day.

The units of Vitamin A contained in 4 ozs. or quarter pound of various food items are given below:—

Milk 118, Cheese 273, Cod Liver Oil 2,000, Meat 1,300, Papaya Ripe 2,020, Mango Ripe 4,200, Mango Green 1,860, Dates 600, Green Chillies 454, Cauliflower 330, Coriander (Dhania) 1,570, Carrots 2,000-4,000, Spinach (Palak) 2,600, Cabbage 2,000, Amaranth (Chowlai ki Bhaji) 14,000, Mint (Podina) 2,700, Tomato 320.

DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

The first visible signs of a mild Vitamin A deficiency is lowered resistance to infection, dryness of the skin, poor appetite, loss of vigour, diarrhoea, imperfect vision, particularly at night, which is called night-blindness, and various kinds of digestive disturbances.

A severe deficiency of Vitamin A may lead to loss of weight, retarded growth in children, defective denture and enamel formation, physical weakness, impaired insulin secretion, improper muscular functions, tendency to kidney and gall stone formation, respiratory tract infection and completely dry cornea, leading to blindness. In extreme cases, it may lead to sterility.

Milk as a regular item of your diet and plenty of yellow and green vegetables and fruits available in the season, also help in making up for the deficiency in Vitamin A.

TRISKEDEKAPHOBIA

Afraid of the number thirteen? If you are, you're a victim of what is now known in America as triskedekaphobia. This pantechnicon word means Fear of Thirteen.

It's estimated that in the United States alone 250 million dollars are lost every year because people will not work, sign contracts or make business deals on the thirteenth day of the month.

Now a National Committee of 13, Against Superstition, Prejudice and Fear has been formed. Whether they will succeed in eradicating the old superstition is anybody's guess.

Paris once had an Anti-Thirteen Club, the gay members of which constantly tempted fate by flouting the thirteen superstition. The thirteen members dined in company every Friday and on the thirteenth of every month. When the thirteenth fell on a Friday they had thirteen candles burning on their dining table, and directly they sat down a pane of glass was broken with a hammer.

The waiter brought in drinks under an open umbrella and the diners crossed their knives and forks as frequently as possible.

MISSIONARIES

To,
The Editor,
Bombay Chronicle Weekly

Dear Sir,

I am surprised at your suggestion (in your "Last Look Round" on Sunday last) that prior instigation is required to explain seduction. In my young days other reasons were more usual.

Yours sincerely,
TAYA ZINKIN

Correspondent, Manchester Guardian and London Economist
April 29.

Picturesque

No starlet since Jean Harlow has so excited the imagination of the great ticket-buying American public as blonde, wide-eyed Marilyn Monroe. Part of her success, of course, is that she leaves on a minimum—a bare minimum—to the imagination. The bill-board for her current picture, "Niagara", for example, show her poised dramatically if uncomfortably at the very brink of the falls, clad only in the rushing torrent.

All Three Beaten

Maurice Zolotow, whose "It Takes All Kinds" is a fascinating round-up of a dozen other fantastic, off-beat characters, tells of an evening Houdini, the escape artist, Blackstone, the prestidigitator, and Dunninger, the mind reader, journeyed to a benefit performance in Dunninger's automobile. They left the car at a parking lot. When they returned to redeem it Dunninger discovered he had misplaced the key and couldn't remember where he had left it. Blackstone couldn't get the car door open. And Houdini, who claimed he could get out of any straitjacket or padlocked dungeon, couldn't pick the lock. The disgruntled trio bribed the parking attendant to keep his mouth shut and meekly rode home in a taxi-cab.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Dabbling In Hieroglyphics

WEALTH OF INTEREST IN THE MIDDLE EAST

THE average collector, not being much of a linguist, naturally fights shy of those stamps that are inscribed with a multitude of vague and mysterious hieroglyphics. The Kata Kana of the early Japanese stamps, the Cyrillic of the Slav ceuntries, the Amharic of Abyssinia and the scripts of Mongolia, Siam, China and other countries make him skirt past these places with a certain amount of dread.

This reluctance to grapple with a strange tongue has robbed many collectors of hours of pleasure, for more than a dozen major stamp issuing nations have produced stamps on which there is not a single letter from the Latin alphabet, and their stamps yield to none in the matter of philatelic interest.

Take the case of Arabic, as an outstanding instance. Early Turkey, Hedjaz, Nejd, the Yemen and Saudi Arabia have all, at one time or other, issued stamps inscribed in Arabic alone. And to the unpractised eye, the stamps from each and every one of these countries have a monotonous sameness which tends to put one off at the very start.

But to anyone who has seen a fairly substantial specialised collection devoted to the stamps of Turkey, properly displayed and intelligently written up, it will be obvious that places using the Arabic script need never be barren and devoid of philatelic worth.

For the student, the real interest of the Islamic countries rests in the multitude of overprints with which they plastered almost every definitive set. In Turkey, for instance, there is a host of ornamental inscriptions ranged symmetrically about the stamp, several Sultanic 'Tougrahs' or sign manuals, and a plethora of seemingly bizarre overprints.

State Of Errors

While spotting a spelling error in a stamp inscribed in English would be comparatively simple for most collectors, noticing a typographical slip in an Arabic issue would be next to impossible for most persons. But the possibility of finding a rarity must always be borne in mind and the stamps carefully scrutinised.

Most Arabic philatelic inscriptions are notorious for their blunders, and it is quite on the cards that a wide-awake collector will lay his hands on something worthwhile that has eluded a hundred others before him. For this purpose it is not always desirable to stick to the 'catalogued' errors, for a good many unsuspected by the compilers of the the standard reference works may well be lying hidden.

An example of which I am particularly proud (since I happened to discover it myself!) is an uncatalogued 'tete-beche' variety in the 1892 small format rectangulars of Afghanistan. Gibbons list a 'tete-beche' in the parallel registration issue of 1892, but no mention is made of the 'postage' set. The 'tete-beche' is to be found in the 1 abasi stamp, and collectors who happen to have multiples of these fairly scarce stamps would be well advised to give them a careful scrutiny. Value of this item should be anything between £6 and £12.

The earlier stamps of the Hedjaz are redolent with religious fervour. In accordance with Islamic usage, the Hedjaz avoided showing human likenesses on its stamps, and replaced these with suitable religious motifs drawn from Koranic sources or with ornamental inscriptions on ancient mosques. Hedjaz, and its philatelic successor Saudi Arabia, maintain this tradition to this day.

Evolution

The only concessions Saudi Arabia has made to the march of events is that it has shown engines, airplanes, date palms and various other 'inanimate' objects on its stamps, but other predominantly Mohomeddan countries have been less squeamish.

Syria and the Lebanon, after specialising, for years, in publicising the natural beauties of their land, have branched out into portraits. Egypt, after confining itself for decades to themes from her fabled past, went in for modern pictorials — including portraits — with a vengeance.

Of course the supreme example of the wheel turning full circle is Turkey, which, after a half century of Arabic inscriptions, broke off into scenic pictorials and then produced a complete range of portraits. This was, of course, because of Kemal Attaturk, who introduced the Latin alphabet into a backward and feudalistic land and made its use compulsory by low.

A study both in evolution and contrast is provided by a few pages of representative Turkish issues. About three or four stamps can be taken in each set and a series every five years or so can be chosen, so that a selection from every important Turkish issue can be included.

Transjordan

One of the most neglected countries in the Arab sphere is Transjordan. Stamps from most of the other nations crop up in sufficient quantities to be available at below face in used condition, but in the case of Transjordan most stamps are more valuable fine used than mint.

Over and above the unavailability of material is the great complexity of the early overprints. Since a good many of these were applied by hand, the human element introduced far more errors and varieties than the catalogue even hints at.

Not too many forgeries are knocking about, but the few that one meets with can easily be mistaken for the genuine article due to the clumsy manufacture of the originals. Of more than a score of overprints and surcharges that have been applied by Transjordan, only two—the 'Locust' set and the 'Palestine', provisionals, make a concession to the English-speaking world. The rest are in unadorned Arabic, unintelligible save to those who knew the tongue.

Transjordan broke the 'no portrait' ban with the appearance of the 1927 set portraying the Emir Abdullah. Transjordan, along with Syria, Iraq, and a good portion of Saudi Arabia was under Turkey until the 'Sick Man of Europe' collapsed at the close of the First World War. The Hashemite chieftain Hussain, in return for the help rendered to the Allied cause, was crowned king of Hejaz, but his son Ali, who succeeded him, was driven out by his ancient enemy Ibn Saud.

Ambitious

Another son, Feisal, after an unsuccessful tenure in Syria, became ruler of Iraq, to be followed by Ghazi (killed in an accident) and the young Feisal II, who only recently assumed ruling powers on his coming of age. Lawrence of Arabia never had much of an opinion of Abdulla, and he had to be content with a slice of Palestine while the glittering prize of Iraq went to his brother Feisal. Even Transjordan was not obtained without a show of force, when Abdullah threatened to invade Syria if his demands were not met.

Abdulla had ambition enough to aim at the top, but there is little doubt that there would have been a good deal of confusion and indiscipline all round were it not for the activities of the famous 'Glubb Pasha', who welded the unruly Bedouins into the well drilled and well organised Desert Patrol, which earned a good deal of fame during the last world war.

Later events have not been any too happy. There was the war with Palestine (marked by a series of overprints on Jordanian stamps), the assassination of King Abdulla, the tragic illness and abdication of King Talal. Now the young King Hussein is on the throne —like his kinsman Feisal and things are looking up once more.

Historically, the Middle East is one of the most glorious and tradition-laden parts of the world. Jordan has countless contacts with Biblical history. The country felt the heavy hand of Rome when Trajan made it one of the Imperial Provinces, while in later years it was the setting for bloody battles between the Saracens and the Crusaders sworn to liberate the sacred shrines of Christendom.

Petra

One of the show-places of Transjordan is the ancient city of Petra. Men have called it the 'rose-red city, half as old as time', and this is an apt description, for it was flourishing long before the coming of the Romans, a monument of the skill and ingenuity of our ancestors, for every single building in the place has been carved out of the living mountain.

Despite its magnificence, Petra was lost for ages and only came to light a century and a half ago. Petra is hemmed in by mountains and is situated in an inaccessible and inhospitable region. To find out why any clan or community should choose such a remote place for setting up a city, we must see who the founders were. The reason is plain when it is remembered that Petra was originally nothing more than a sort of Ali Baba's Cave, where the inhabitants— who lived, in the main, from the plunder of desert caravans—cached their loot.

An entire city peopled by robbers sounds impractical, but the freeboothing citizenry were safe enough. For from the outside, Petra simply does not exist. The entrance is a mere slit in a solid wall of mountain.

The passage is narrow, long, and dark, winding interminably on without any indication of the glories that lie ahead. Then suddenly Petra explodes into view. A natural ampitheatre, a mile in diameter and surrounded on all sides by the mountains, Petra has the agelessness and timelessness of all beautiful things.

Gloried Past

The descendants of the brigands who originally peopled Petra took to an honest livelihood and prospered as traders. Years of toil enabled these desert dwellers to carve out of the rosy mountainsides structures which stagger the imagination. They were no rude cavemen, these citizens of Petra but skilled artisans and artists. The ordinary dwellings are highlighted by magnificent temples and tombs and a vast open air theatre. Time has taken its toll of Petra, but even now it acts as a magnet to thousands of tourists who flock to visit it every year.

King Abdullah, with a keen eye on publicity, was not slow to realise that stamps would prove a valuable means of publicising his forgotten city. The 500 mils value of the fine pictorials of 1933 gives a characteristic view of one of the ancient temples of Petra, the Kazneh. To show that Petra is not the only monument to a hallowed past, this same set shows other ruins, notably those of the Nymphaeum and the Temple of Artemis. Both these are situated at Gerash, a comparatively modern township a mere 2,000 years old which was built by Herod the Great on the ruins of the much older Gerasa

Much of the interest of the Middle Eastern nations lies in their link with Biblical history and from this point of view a very interesting collection can be built up. Palestine (and its successor Israel) provides quite a few specimens, both from the Old Testament and the New, while Syria and the Lebanon are veritable treasure houses of stamps with Biblical associations. It just goes to show that a set of bewildering overprints need not put one off from sampling the pleasures to be had from the more out-of-the-way countries.

Below is a list of those countries which are a 'must' for the collector of religious and historical stamps embracing Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Abyssinia, Belgium, Egypt, Palestine, Israel, Hejaz, Nejd, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Armenia, Greece, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Germany Lauds Henri Dunant

The latest stamp in the German Famous Men series honours Heri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross.

STORY BEHIND THE STAMP

Ability Was Not Enough!

FOR the past few years the annual 'Stamp Day' has been celebrated by France witth the issue of items showing actual details of post office work. This year a departure is being made, and the Stamp Day commemorative shows a portrait of the Comte d'Argenson, the Superintendent General of Posts under Louis XV.

During the 'Ancien Regime', power was, as far as possible, distributed to a small number of men, with the result that ministers usually held several portfolios. The name of d'Argenson, for instance, is more famous in history as Secretary of State for War, rather than as head of the Posts. Under d'Argenson's able management, the posts flourished and corruption and slackness were weeded out.

D'Argenson come of a noble family well versed in statecraft. His brother was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and he himself certainly held no sinecure, for in addition to his War and Post assignments, he was head of the Parisian police. His capabilities soon brought him enemies, and although he enjoyed the confidence of the King, he fell foul of his powerful mistress the Marquise de la Pompadour.

For a long time the notorious Pompadour intrigued against d'Argenson but to no avail until the interception of a letter allegedly written by him. D'Argenson always maintained that the letter was a blatant forgery, but the King —probably more for the sake of peace than through convictions—had him removed from office. Another casualty of the fatal intrigues which were gnawing into the vitals of the Ancien Regime was the energetic and capable Comptroller-General Machault d'Arnouville. It was the removal of these two men which showed quite clearly that the dynasty was headed for ultimate ruin.

The 1953 Stamp Day commemorative bearing d'Argenson's portrait was issued on the 14th of March. Postal value is 12 francs, but an additional 3 francs surcharge goes to Postal Charities. Colour is blue, the stamp is in vertical format (22 mm by 36 mm), and design and engraving have been carried out by Serres.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORL
MINIMUM Re. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential people of either sex (no restriction of age) for the post of Supdt. of Sales on Rs. 300/- plus 2nd class T.A. office rent plus 2½% commission on all business. Selected candidates shall be given Rs. 30/- against haltage during training period in Calcutta. Apply for details to Eastern National Transport Service Ltd. 8/2, Hastings St. Calcutta. 1. (3622)

Wanted fair looking smart girls as Magician's assistants for touring. Apply Box 6353 C/o. Bombay Chronicle. Bombay.

Wanted new faces to become actor and actress for a new Film Company in Malaya. Send full particulars with three Photos different poses. Interview at Delhi and Calcutta. Apply Box 6353A C/o Bombay Chronicle. Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch—Davar's College of Commerce—Join immediately New Classes starting for Specialised Courses in Company Secretaries. Banking, Accountancy and General Commerce, etc. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (3631)

HOTEL

Hotels in Hill Station, gracious living at its best at the Premiere **Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie,** magnificent Suites, modern sanitation, superb cuisine, cocktail bar, band & cabaret, Telephone and radio available on request. Tennis, squash and billiard. Moderate charges. Grams: 'Savoy' Phone 10. (6247)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted Sulphite, Unbleached Greaseproof, Swedish Kraft in Reels in substances of 38 to 40 Grammes. Write to Box No. 6352 c/o. The Bombay Chronicle.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Paper Bags for all kinds of packing are available at cheapest rates. Apply to Paxal Corpn., P. B. No. 155, Bangalore 2. (6318)

PUBLIC NOTICES

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by Chief Engineer, Western Command, Kashmir House, New Delhi, from big firms of long standing as engineering contractors, for enlistment as No Limit and Rs. 10 Lakh Limit contractors of the M.E.S. Western Command. Applications should be sent not later than 25 May 1953. (6316)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Administrative and Commercial Member of the Delhi State Electricity Board from Indian citizens and persons who have migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or subjects of Nepal, Sikkim or Portuguese or French possessions in India. The terms and conditions for appointment to the post are given below:—

AGE:—Preferably not more than 50 years. This age limit is relaxable at the discretion of the Government of India in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

DURATION OF APPOINTMENT:— For a period of 3 years in the first instance. The term of appointment may, however, be extended further at the discretion of the Government of India.

SCALE OF PAY:— Rs. 1800-100-2000. In the event of a Government Servant already in receipt of a pay of more than the maximum of the prescribed scale being selected for the post, his pay will be fixed on merits.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE, CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND. LEAVE AND MEDICAL FACILITIES:— According to the Rules of the Delhi State Electricity Board. In case a Government Officer already holding a permanent pensionable post is selected for the post, the Delhi State Electricity Board will make necessary contribution towards the leave and pensionery charges of the selected officer as recoverable under the Government rules.

QUALIFICATIONS:— 1. Sound basic education of a standard not lower than that of a graduate of a recognised University.
2. Extensive administrative and commercial experience.

Applications for the post may be made on plain paper detailing the qualifications and experience. Applications should be addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation & Power, New Delhi, and should reach him not later than 10th June, 1953. Candidates already employed under the Central or State Governments should forward their applications through their respective Governments.

Unless the candidate selected is a permanent Government Servant, he will have to appear before a Medical Board and satisfy the Board about his physical fitness.

The selected candidate is expected to assume charge of his duties at Delhi on the 20th July, 1953 or earlier if necessary.

NOTE:— The candidate selected for the post will have to satisfy the requirements of Section 9 of Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 before appointment. (6351)

Housing Harijan Employees Of Local Bodies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has drawn the attention of the local bodies in the State to the urgent need for undertaking schemes for housing their Harijan employees.

The Government has already made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the current year's budget estimates for payment of grants to local bodies for this purpose.

The Government hopes that the local bodies would take full advantage of the assistance available to them.

"Shamchi Ayee" For Students

NO ENTERTAINMENT DUTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All shows of the Marathi film "Shamchi Ayee". which are exclusively arranged for students only, have been exempted by the Government of Bombay from the liability to pay entertainment duty.

This concession, which will remain operative for one year, is, however, not applicable to the shows held in aid of the funds or institutions which are not eligible for, or entitled to, any financial assistance from the State.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh II Shud 4, 2009
Muslim: Ramjan 3, 1372.
Parsi: Ader 18, 1322.
Sunrise 6-04 a.m.
Sunset 7-06 p.m.
Hightide 02-12, 15-16.
Lowtide 08-08, 21-22.

NORTH BOMBAY AMBULANCE SERVICE: Meeting of Committee members, donors and sympathisers, at Podar College, 9 a.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Harjivan Mehta will speak (in Gujerati) at Ananda Lodge Theosophical Colony, Juhu, 5-30 p.m.

Famine Relief In Ahmednagar

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION APPEAL

The Ramakrishna Mission has been conducting six free kitchens at Ahmednagar (Sadar), Shrigonda, Rashin (Karjat Taluka) and Jamgaon (Parner Taluka), Mandawgaon and Sohai. These six kitchens cover all the Talukas of the District of Ahmednagar. The total number of meals served till the last week of April 1953 is 20,986. Besides, several middle-class families were also given doles.

The recipients of the kitchens are ill-clad. Clothes are required to be distributed among them. Lately, we have received with thanks a donation in cash of Rs. 5,000 and grains worth Rs. 10,000 from the Bombay State Central Famine Relief Committee. The work will have to be continued for a few months more and the expenses for running these free kitchens will come to Rs. 20,000 per month henceforward.

We fervently appeal to the generous public and different Associations to liberally contribute their quota of help to the Mission to carry on the work for the relief of the suffering millions of Maharashtra to a successful end.

Any contribution in cash or kind sent to the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay, will be most thankfully acknowledged.

All contributions to the Relief Fund of the Ramakrishna Mission are free from Income-tax.

FOOD GIFTS FOR SCARCITY AREAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Railway Board has granted, with immediate effect, and up to October 31, 1953, the concession of half the existing rates by goods trains, plus full terminals and other charges, in respect of consignments of grains collected and despatched as gifts for the relief of the scarcity-affected people in Ahmednagar, Poona, East Khandesh, Sholapur, West Khandesh, Satara South, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and Amreli Districts when offered in wagon-loads and consigned to the Collectors of the respective districts.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the Varuna Shipbuilders Limited, Bombay, and its workers regarding the latter's demands in respect of leave, paid holidays and reinstatement of one worker, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

Chairman Of Khar Lands Development Board

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Deputy Minister for Revenue, Mr. Mustafa Faki, has been re-appointed as Chairman of the Khar Lands Development Board for a further period of one year from May 15.

KARACHI: Pakistan Government announced they have appointed a Sind Chief Court Judge Mr. Lari as a part-time Custodian of Evacuee Property for Karachi, Sind and Baluchistan.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Kokila Joshi, G songs, 08-15 Begum Akhtar, Thumri, 11-45 S. K. Apte, tarana, mianki sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M. Ismail, vichitra been, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 V. Narvekar, multani, v.d., 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Kokila Joshi, G songs, 18-30 S. K. Apte, shree, v.d., 19-00 M. Ismail vichitra been, 19-20 S. K. Abhyankar, bageshri, v.d., 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S. K. Apte, bhoopali, 20-45 Kokila Joshi, G songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto hour.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M Ismail, vichitra been, 08-45 Asha Bhonsle, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Jagjit Kaur, H. songs, 12-30 S. K. Abhyankar, sarang, 13-00 Asha Bhonsle, M songs, 13-30 Jagjeet Kaur, H songs, 13-50 V Narvekar, sur malhar.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Asha Bhonsle, M songs, 20-30 U talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 S. K. Abhyankar, shankara, v.d. 22-00 V. Narvekar, malkauns, v.d., 22-30 Begum Akhtar, dadra.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Juthika Ray, 08-15 S. K. Panchakshari, desi, v.d., 09-00 S.K. Panchakshari bhairavi, 09-15 Delhi relay, 10-00 For children, 18-00 B. M. Patel, bhajan, 18-10 B. M. Patel, vocal, 19-20 D. Mahommed, G geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 19-00 S. K. Panchakshari, shree, 19-15 D. Mahommed, N. Bhagat's works, 19-30 Locals, 19-35 Geet mala (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S. K. Panchakshari, bihag, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 D. Mohammed, Mira's words, 21-30 G. C. Shah, 'Vishwamitra', G.

CEYLON

Morning (English) 19.84; Evening (Eng.) 41.72; Morning and Evening (Hindi) 41.72m.

7-00 a.m. Music in March Time 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of the People.

6 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Down Harmony Lane, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 I Hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicals, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi 41.72 7-00-9-30 a.m. Hindi Musical programmes.

Evening: Hindi—41.72m. 7-00-8 Hindi Musical Programmes, 8-00 Amateur Hour (Ovaltine), 8-30-10-00 Hindi Musical Programmes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Scottish orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' all-star bill, 18-45 Melody milestones, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-05 Mail bag.

AIR Programmes As Usual

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Enquiries made in connection with certain reports regarding the so-called 'crisis' in AIR Bombay reveal that the programmes of the Station have been going on as usual, and there have been hardly any deviations.

In July 1952, it was decided to set up panels of eminent music experts to ensure a careful and systematic grading of musicians before they were invited to broadcast on All India Radio. This was long overdue and the system adopted for the purpose of auditioning music artists is by no means peculiar to AIR. Other broadcasting organisations in the world have an even more elaborate system of auditioning artists, before they are allowed access to the microphone.

The juries set up by the Government of India have already auditioned more than a thousand artists at various stations of All India Radio and exemptions granted have been quite liberal. In Bombay alone, over 40 artists have been granted exemption by the Northern Indian jury. Such exemptions can be granted only to outstanding musicians.

It has been provided that any artists who absent themselves from the auditions, notwithstanding the fact that they have been called by the jury to appear before them will not be booked by the station.

Reception To Dulles

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Indo-American Friendship League held at the office of "Vatan" daily on Saturday evening, it was decided to give a public reception to Mr. John Foster Dulles, Foreign Secretary of the United States of America on his arrival in Bombay.

The Indo-American Friendship League is enlisting the co-operation of various other institutions and parties to make the reception a success and an address of welcome will be presented to Mr. Dulles

DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, USA, Canada, Trinidad, Demerara, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean Countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay by P & O RMS 'Corfu' on May 22, 1953. Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on May 21, will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Plea Of Textile Processors

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. S. Padukone, President of the Textile Processors' Association (India), today said that the Textile Commissioner should allow an increase in the processing charges to save this industry from a crisis."

Presiding over the seventh annual general meeting of the Association he said that in view of the price schedule fixed for this industry by the Textile Commissioner and the "burdens imposed by way of insurance, housing and Provident Fund schemes introduced by the Government," the textile processing industry was "finding difficult to give quality work."

Mr. Padukone said that a relation in the distribution control certain varieties of cloth had, however, made things a "bit bright" for the industry."

Bidi-Making Machine Factory

BOMBAY, Saturday. The premises of the pioneer factory of Messrs Inventors' Industrial Corporation, Limited, manufacturers of 'Janeta' Bidi Machines was opened on Friday morning at 10 Road, Malad.

Several machines were shown working to more than 3,000 visitors. They were found to produce 1,500 bidis of any type per hour per machine.

The Chief Engineer Mr. E. Beards told the visitors that the factory, first of its kind in India, is manufacturing about 250 machines per month and it has manufactured eight hundred machines upto now.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and tables. Annual ... details Rs. 5 ... questions Rs. 2 ... scope or writing required. Pandit SRINIVASACHARYAR THAPONIDES, Madras 17.

Between You And Me

By Me

THE army marches on its stomach, and so also politics. During the Congress sessions, the Congress kitchen is an important institution, and the feeding of the delegates and visitors hailing from all parts of the country often presents many a puzzling culinary problem. Delegates from the South will demand their full quota of rice, "sambhar" and "rasam".

In old days, Andhra leaders like Pattabhi, Prakasam and Sambamurthi claimed the privilege of linguistic autonomy in terms of pungent "pachadis" and hot "chutneys". Bengal, the Punjab and the U. P. contingents had to be provided with their favourite sweets and savouries. Thus Congress politics which was mainly a fight for the freedom of the country marched hand in hand with the freedom of the palate.

* * *

Even the Working Committee meetings which used to be held at Wardha, had their own kitchen problems. It used to be a sight to witness "off the record" discussions at the improvised dinner hall at Bajajwadi. Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Patel used to indulge in quips and pranks against Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Naidu, Rajaji and Pattabhi. The ideal food of Wardha was the Gandhian dainties, sans salt and spices. Only the late Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Louis Fisher spoke highly of the Wardha regulation food and partook of pure Gandhian dishes. Members of the Working Committee, like Mrs. Naidu and Dr. Pattabhi, used to carry with them their quota of supplementary food like picles and "chutneys". They used to help the other members with a liberal quota of their own special preparations to feed the "inner man." When Mrs. Naidu was arrested in a moving train on her way to attend a banned Working Committee meeting, amidst the luggage taken charge by the police, were jars of hot mango pickles.

* * *

This variety in taste and preference for particular food to which the tongue was accustomed were reflected in the crucial discussions of the Working Committee. The 'Satvic' food of Wardha had a causal connection with Gandhiji's high ideology of non-violence. When the Working Committee at its meeting in Poona made an offer to the British that it would vote for the country's participation in war, provided full freedom was granted, Gandhiji quit the scene on the ground that he could not compromise his principles of non-violence even on the altar of freedom.

* * *

Congress politics which was mainly jail "yatra", had many culinary anecdotes. The jail kit which every Congressman and Congress woman used to carry, apprehending arrest at any moment, invariably contained some contraband food, which would escape even the prying eyes of the jail authorities. When many of the prominent leaders were lodged in Vellore jail, Bulusu Sambamurthi took charge of the jail kitchen and organised it to the streamline finish of the Congress model. The battle for buttermilk raged for months, and finally the Madras bureaucrats had to yield.

* * *

When Pandit Motilal Nehru was arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement and lodged in Naini jail, the Governor of the U.P., who often enjoyed the hospitality of the Nehrus, had a ticklish problem as to how to treat the prince among prisoners. The Anand Bhawan hospitality was well known in those days, and it rivalled with the Government House in the number of distinguished visitors and superb dishes. So the Governor issued special instructions to the prison authorities to relax all rigid regulations and provide the Nehrus with Anand Bhawan amenities. When Sapru and Jayakar went on peace mission to the Naini jail, the former took with him a tiffin carrier containing mutton pulav, a favourite dish of Pandit Motilal. Though the peace mission failed, Pandit Motilal thanked Sapru for the sumptuous dinner.

In the early phase of the Non-Co-operation Movement, Mr. Slocombe, a correspondent of the "Daily Herald", London, had a special interview with Mahatma Gandhi at the Yeravada Jail and he carried with him a basket of fruits. The interview was successful from the newspaper point of view, but it did not bring in peace.

Feeding the Mahatma was a problem to Lord Irwin, Jinnah and Mountbatten, with whom he had many interviews. He used to carry his own food or Mira Ben used to bring it. What would have been the consequences, if Gandhiji participated in the common food on a common dinner table with his friends and opponents, is one of the "Big Ifs" of history.

* * *

In these days of drought and scarcity, food is the current topic. Mr. Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras, gave additional topicality to it by prescribing "iddli and sambhar" as the cure for all ailments, in a public meeting. The origin of "iddli", the boiled, round, rice cake from Madras is a mystery in history, but it has been known as the favourite dish of Lord Ganesh, along with sweet "modaks." In recent times, South Indians carried their "iddli" and "dossa" to their places of domicile, with the result, the "Iddli Commonwealth" extends from Cape Comorin to Ladhak on the Sino-Indian frontier.

Sheikh Abdullah, in one of his tours in Madras, invited a number of journalists to visit Kashmir and offered as a bait full quota of "iddli" and "dossa." When the journalists interrogated as to where he would get rice, he said that Kashmir grew nothing but rice, and they had to import wheat from neighbouring provinces. The Madrasi regiment which went to the rescue of Kashmir during the Pak invasion, found a rice granary in Kashmir and established an "iddli" and "dossa" state, a republic within the Republic of a Republic.

"Iddli" and "dossa" shops have become common in cities like Delhi, Banaras, Calcutta, Bombay and Singapore. Food reform pioneer like Tambe, saw the potentiality of this rice cake and introduced it in his health home. Recently, some enterprising Iranis and even European-style restaurants have introduced it in their menu.

* * *

South Indians have captured our stomach by their "iddli" and "dossa." They have captured the heart of Bombay with their dances, with the result that Bombay belles are dancing "Jatiswaram" and Kathakali, and the poor Bombay Man has to do the "Tillana" of his life. Yet Periyar E. V. Ramaswami Naicker complains of Northern invasion of the South. U.N. has legalised the strategy of an aggressor passing off as an innocent, and Periyar is a strategist "par excellence."

* * *

THE Tamil Drama Festival week has just concluded and the T. K. S. Brothers, the well-known dramatic troupe from Madras, deserve to be congratulated on presenting plays from the mythological to the modern.

The week started with the drama "Avvaiyar," the famous Tamil poetess and one of the makers of Tamilnad. Voluntarily choosing the life of a recluse for full time service to humanity. Avvaiyar flits through the courts of kings and the fields of the peasants as a guide and philosopher to all. Her literary aphorisms are "from cradle to grave" maxims. Apart from impressive acting, T. K. S. Brothers have projected authentic incidents from the biography of the poetess which lend the extra dimension of a documentary to the drama.

* * *

"Shiva Leela" was a mythological drama based on Puranic episodes. Though the story dealt with divine intervention in the affairs of humanity, the T. K. S. Brothers added purple patches to it from the culture and way of life in Puranic days. The controversy between Northern music and Southern music was a topical hit, but exponents of the two schools were poor specimens of vocalists and could not convincingly establish the superiority of the one over the other. The absence of musician-actors like the late S. G. Kittappa and K. S. Chellappa was keenly felt in a sequence of this type. The Shiva-Thandava episode was disappointing, as there was no room for a cheap and improvised dance of the type presented to highlight the scene. The traditional type of Bharat Natya as stylised in "Natanam Adinar" or "Kalai Thooki" in pure Bharat Natya technique would have suited the scene better, and would have given authenticity to the episode. Scenes depicting the dhobi ghat and the life of fishermen on the sea shore were welcome contrast, showing the life of the common folk who were the keystone in the arch of glory that was Tamilnad.

* * *

The dramas "Uyiroviyam" and "Vidyasagar" were based on modern novels, depicting the war of ideas and the conflict of ideologies between the old and new social order. This gave ample opportunities to actors and actresses to show off their best.

These dramas touch the fringe of the problem of fitting Tamilnad in the context of the freedom we have won and the new social order envisaged therein, which is more complicated and arduous than the problem of resurrecting the glory of the Sangam Age.

The last drama "Tamil Selvam" represents the wealth and wisdom of the ancient Tamils. It is a composite picture of vignettes of life drawn from Tamil literature, fine arts, temple, palace, king, poet laureates and law courts, chronicled, painted and sculptured by artists and artistes for all times. That ancient Tamils had high ideals, lived and died for them is well-known. The quintessence of Dharma in all aspects has been enunciated by the famous Tiruvalluvar in "Tirukkural". The scenes in this drama have titles like wealth, charity, chastity and heroism, begin with a quotation from "Tirukkural" and illustrate the same with incidents from Tamil history. The opening scene begins with a Bharat Natya dancer and it ends with the shadow play of "Kovalan", a Tamil epic.

* * *

There is a modern propaganda touch about the play, but it should make all "greater Tamilians", instead of "Little Tamilians." Though the Tamilnad comprises of a few districts in South India, Tamil culture embraces a vaster area extending from the shores of Kanya Kumari to Cambodia and beyond. The episode in "Tamil Selvam", where poet Tiruvalluvar tells the Pandyan king that he is not satisfied with the king's achievements, and that "he is in search of a new land where there will be no hunger, disease or hatred," holds true even today. The ideal of a Welfare State to which Free India is pledged cannot be better put than in the words of Tiruvalluvar quoted above.

* * *

This drama is T. K. S. Brothers' own make and is motivated with high altruistic principles. The troupe has revolutionised the technique of presentation and showmanship of dramas, with quick-change scenes and fine light effects. The discipline of the actors and actresses and their punctuality are outstanding. T. K. Shanmukham is a brilliant character-actor and has become the living embodiment of Avvaiyar. T. K. Bhagawathi is a versatile actor and his characterisation of an I.C.S. officer in "Uyiroviyam" was remarkably impressive. Ramaswamy is a born comedian, with a flair for originality in wit, and his humour is of a high order and does not degenerate into ribaldry. Karuppiah, the "King Kong" of the team, carried the bulk of the applause by sheer weight and volume. The actresses in the troupe were a fine team and showed good histrionic talents. The T. K. S. Brothers stage their dramas and make films of them after years of experience and popularity. This companionate arrangement will enrich the stage and the screen as well.

SCIENTISTS FACE A MAD WORLD

(Continued from page 3 col. 3)

not long survive if Americans accept supinely the methods of dictators. Scientists and all scholars have a special obligation to society in these matters. Scientists in particular are devoted to the task of advancing verifiable knowledge. Are we going to allow our country to deteriorate into an asylum for regimented psychopaths? Are we so fearful that some paranoid may attack us individually or collectively that we will submit to permanent loss of freedom?

The scholars most likely to get in trouble in the United States today are those who hold views contrary to the views of the psychotic fringe in one of several area. The most important is the area of economic theory.

THREE DANGERS

Any supporter of socialism or even of consumer co-operatives must expect to be labeled a Communist and thus a person to be purged.

Another area is that of philosophy. Any scientist or other scholar whose views on the nature of the world and man lead him to an agnostic or non-theistic position is linked with dialectical materialism and therefore damned. A third area has to do with attitudes toward war and peace. Pacifists and persons seeking alternatives to war are accused of being promoters of Russian imperialist aims and so discredited.

None of these areas are the concern of scientists only. Why then, one may ask, should scientists, as scientists, be singled out for persecution? For the very simple reason that modern warfare is essentially applied science. Scientists are being attacked because secrecy is so important in atomic, biological, and chemical warfare, in radar, jet propulsion, guided missiles, and space-ship design—to mention a few of the pleasantries of modern methods of warfare.

Science as an enterprise cannot flourish when scientists are looked upon with a mixture of awe and distrust. The strength of the Western world surely is based upon superior technology, which in turn rests upon scientific development. In a world of slaves there is no obvious reason why one set of slaves should be more productive than another. Lack of freedom, wherever it exists, promotes mediocrity, and mediocrity means stagnation and weakness.

DRAGNET ACTIVITIES

A catalogue of the measures used to intimidate scientists and other scholars makes dreary reading, but it should be recounted. First, there are the dragnet activities of the federal and state un-American-activities committees. These depend on the power of suspicion and unsupported charges, the fear of unintended perjury, and the technique of condemnation by accusation. Second, there are the so-called loyalty tests to determine fitness to hold positions in teaching, research, and administrative work. Third, there is the refusal of passports for foreign travel, a new development but one which under the McCarran act will probably be much more widely used in the future.

Finally there are the entirely extra-legal measures which are as dangerous as the legal ones. Some flag-waving scandal sheet, wishing to attack certain individuals or institutions, suggests that they are subversive, and millions of people assume that the charge is valid.

Under American law individuals have almost no protection against insinuated libel.

What can be done to stem the rising tide of anti-intellectualism in America? (I assume that we are powerless to do anything about the even worse situation in Spain, Russia, and some other countries.) Individuals, I am convinced, can do little or nothing; only large and respected organizations can get results. I refer to such organizations as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy of Sciences. The A. A. A. S. has allowed several of its past presidents to be slandered without adequate reaction. The National Academy as an organization has been silent while many of its members have been vilified and the body of scientists at large harassed. To be sure, its officer have worked hard in various ways to influence government officials, but their efforts have not been effective. The problem is too deep-rooted to be solved by conferences between a few scholars and a few well-meaning officials.

NEED OF ACTION

I would urge that the A.A.A.S., speaking for all scientists, and the N. A. S., speaking for the elder statesmen of science, make the problem of anti-intellectualism their concern. I feel sure that if they attack the virus with all their strength they will succeed in checking its inroads. Soft talk will not be enough. A resolution of censure solemnly passed by the A.A.A.S. or the N.A.S. would be laughed at by the paranoid fringe. The only language they understand is action. The A.A.A.S. and the N.A.S. will have to undertake an educational campaign among the people. Spearheaded by organizations of great prestige, an educational drive might yet save the day. A few years ago the American Medical Association assessed its members $25 apiece to finance an educational campaign against socialized medicine legislation. While self-interest played a large role in its popularity with physicians, the venture achieved its objectives in large part.

Would there not be much more support for an educational campaign to protect the principle of free-enterprise in ideas? Who but a schizophrenic or a criminal could possibly condemn it? Our country is great, the Western world is great, to the degree that such free traffic in ideas is a reality.

I suggest that one method of preventing the destruction of free thought would be for the A.A.A.S. to impose an assessment on its members for an extensive educational programme to enlighten the public about the case for freedom. I would call it the A.A.A.S. Fund for Education in Free Enterprise in Scientific Thought.

ROCKY RETAINS WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE

Knocks Out Walcott In First Round

CHICAGO, May 16 (Reuter).

ROCKY MARCIANO retained the world heavyweight title when he knocked out Jersey Joe Walcott in 2 minutes 25 seconds in the first round of their return engagement here, today.

Marciano started forward from the opening bell and before a number of exchanges he suddenly let go with a right—same hand, which ended the first bout in the thirteenth round last September at Philadelphia.

Walcott took the punch, solidly fell back. He was struggling to regain his feet to beat the count when the timekeeper called ten.

Rocky Marciano, world heavyweight champion, conceded nearly a stone in weight to Jersey Joe Walcott.

At the weigh-in, Marciano scaled 13 stone 2½ pounds and Walcott 14 stone 1 3/4 pounds.

Marciano gave away 12 pounds when he took the title from Walcott with a thirteenth round knockout at Philadelphia last September.

Walcott's weight was his heaviest of any of his eight title fights. He has not been heavier since his defeat by Rex Layne in 1950 when he weighed 14 stone four pounds.

After the weighing-in Mr. Felix Bocchicchio, Walcott's manager asked for an inspector to be seated just below Walcott's corner so that a complaint could be made if Marciano was guilty of a foul.

Mr. Livington Osbone, Chairman of the Illinois Athletic Commission said that he himself would be at the ringside and if Walcott's handlers had any complaints they could come to him and he would deal with the matter.

Bocchicchio said that he did not doubt the integrity of the commission or the referee and then added, "If Marciano butts Walcott a second time I am going to jump into that ring."

The Walcott camp is alleged to have been complaining since the fight last September that Marciano butted Walcott and thereby brought about Walcott's defeat.

ROCKY MARCIANO
Initial Shot Tells

SURPRISING DECISION FOR SWEDISH ANGEL

King Kong Declared To Have Lost The Fight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A DECISION that found little favour or support with the majority of the 35,000 fans of the mat-game ended the most looked-forward-to contest between two giants, bearded King Kong and the 542-pound Swedish Angel Tor Johnson.

Latter making his debut started fouling in third round of the main bout of this evening's programme in the American Free Style Wrestling Tournament at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, and battering away at the Hungarian Giant's head while the latter was resting against the ropes, the Swedish Angel pushed King Kong over the ropes to get the verdict, the latter being unable to get back to the ring before a count of ten.

The fight that was expected to be power-packed fizzled out from the start into a farce, neither matmen displaying any particular proficiency in the art of wrestling. The first two rounds were nothing better than a bout of stalling, and the climax came in the third round with the Swedish Angel throwing King Kong against the ropes and attacking him foully with his head. The referee could not stop the Angel from battering King Kong's forehead, which soon started bleeding.

The Angel capped it all off by pushing King Kong out of the ring, and surprisingly enough the referee started counting instead of warning the Swedish Angel for repeated fouling. King Kong could not get back into the ring before the count of ten and was declared to have lost the fight amidst tremendous public opposition and protests from King Kong himself.

OTHER FIGHTS

There was little of interest in the other three fights either. George Constantine, the Rumanian champion, was knocked out in the fifth round of his bout with the Canadian Champion Ande Adoree. Harbans Singh drew with Bill Verna, the 1950 European Champion, sharing two falls in six rounds. Bert Assirati had Sardar Khan knocked flat with a body press in the third round of his fight, the Pakistan Champion being unable to stand up for the fourth round.

George Constantine incurred the wrath of the referee in the very first round, and was given a warning, the only one of the evening. Adoree drew first blood by forcing the Rumanian Champion to submit off a leg hold in the second round. Constantine equalised with a fall obtained through body slam and body press in the fourth round, but despite being on top in the fifth round he was knocked out in the same round after Adoree had him pinned down on the mat.

Bill Verna was mostly on top in his bout with Harbans Singh and won the second round with pin fall and a body press, but thereafter the Indian became more active and equalised in the last round with a series of body slams, and aeroplane spin and body press.

Bert Assirati, the British Empire Champion, was much too good for the Pakistan Champion Sardar Khan, although the latter fought better than was expected of him against a redoubtable opponent like Assirati. Assirati had his opponent flat on the mat in the third round gaining a fall through the medium of a body press. So rheavy was the body press that Khan failed to get up for the fourth round.

Bob Lal Dies

CALCUTTA, May 16 (PTI): Bob Lal, India's Feather Weight Boxer and a member of the country's team to the 1948 London Olympics, died today following an operation of recurring hernia.

The thirty-year-old Bob Lal was an employee of the Eastern Railway and turned a professional after his return from London.

Third Novices Boxing Show

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The emphasis is on the juniors for the next Novices Tournament being staged at the Police Headquarters on Sunday 17th May at 6 p.m. as 8 of the 16 fights are between juniors, mainly local schoolboys, with the Scrimgeour Twins both on the programme, in addition to A. Balantine, Amrut and C. Kapadia.

Amongst the seniors, Aloo Sequeira meets P. N. Kadam, and Ron Willmer boxes Janardhan, Cliff Smith and Vispi Banaji a round each. L. D'Souza who impressed at the last show is again on the bill, while K. Bacon who made short work of his opponent at the last outing, clashes with a really worthwhile opponent in H. Castellas in the top-liner.

A nominal charge of 4 annas will be made for the chairs at the ringside but otherwise the show is free as usual.

PROGRAMME

S. Michael (93 lbs.) C. Rly. vs. R. Ellis (94 lbs.) C. Rly; M. Veigas (112 lbs.) Rangers vs. P.P. Aranha (111 lbs.) BEST; Boy Constable Rane (103 lbs) Police vs. Boy Constable Ramji (101 lbs.) Police; Cyrus Kapadia (80 lbs.) Petits vs. D. Scrimgeour (83 lbs) Rangers; Boy Constable More (98 lbs) Police vs. Boy Constable Sawant (100 lbs.) Police; P. Aristotle (83 lbs) Rangers vs. K. Scrimgeour (85 lbs.) Rangers; J. Cardoza (98 lbs) Rangers vs. B. Daniels (98 lbs) Rangers; E. Xavier (87 lbs) Rangers vs. A. Ballantine (92 lbs) Rangers; A. Amrut (106 lbs) Petits vs. K. Irani (112 lbs), ZPCHL; Y. Jadav (116 lbs) Rex B. C. vs. P. C. Rane (118 lbs) Police; Aloo Sequeira (130 lbs) Rangers vs. P. N. Kadam (125 lbs.) Police; L. D'Souza (124 lbs) Rangers vs. P. C. Chagan (118 lbs) Police; Joe Gomes (103 lbs) Rangers vs. K. Sharif (105 lbs) Dadar B. C; Ron Willmer (153 lbs) Rangers vs. Hav. Janardhan (155 lbs), Cliff Smith (145 lbs.) Vispi Banaji (141 lbs.) Rangers; S. I. Gaikwad (126 lbs) Police vs. J. Solomon (132 lbs.) Rangers; Kevin Bacon (144 lbs) Rangers vs. H. Castellias (141 lbs.) Rangers.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. St. Francis Goans vs. Fort Rangers; (Practice); 5-40 p.m. Globe vs Dynamos (W.I. Tourney semi-final).

Amateurs Enter Final Of WI Championship

ROY'S GOAL SEALS I. C. L's FATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY Amateurs entered the final of the Western India Football Championship this evening at the Cooperage by virtue of their solitary goal victory over India Culture League.

The glamour and nip of the Culture League outfit of yester year seems to have withered away with the absence of their star players Ganesh, Thomas and Damodar. Their attack is completely innocuous, though star goalgetter, Saxby still leads the attack.

Amateurs, too, have suffered many changes, but they are a hardworking lot determined to fight to the bitter end. Their weakness lay mostly in defence, but against a poor I.C.L. attack they were never uneasy.

The match was rather dull and when it did end, the weekend crowd heaved a sigh of relief. Amateurs were on top and fully deserved their victory. Their plan of using their wingers more often played rich dividends.

The only goal of the match was scored by centre forward Roy of the Amateurs after a bustling duel. Bangera, the left winger centered, but Bhoja and D'Sa rushed out to clear, but chased; the ball travelled to Laxman, who headed in, but D'Sa and Bhoja repeated their stunt which proved costly this time; the ball rolled to Roy, who cashed in on it from close range.

I.C.L. improved to some extent in the second period and wasted about 3 good chances, but Amateurs did likewise. I.C.L. had a chance of equalizing when Saxby gained possession of a forward pass and scored, but the referee held him.

The teams were:—

AMATEURS: Vaman; Kunder, Puthran; Shetty, Sanil, Mandon; Laxman, Sunder, Roy, Bhoja, Bangera.

I.C.L.: Bhoja; D'Sa, Walter; Raju, Uchil, Hussein; Shredharan, Nissar, Saxby, Peter, Krishnan.

BAN ON PUNJAB PAPERS LIFTED

LAHORE, May 16 (PTI): The Pakistan Punjab Government has lifted ban on publication of the Lahore Urdu dailies "Afaq," and the "Zasar," and weeklies "Iqdam" and "Lahore."

The Government have also allowed the publication of the daily "Tamin" of Rawalpindi, banned under the Public Safety Act.

The "Zamindar" of Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, the daily "Tasneem", the daily "Azad," the weeklies "Kausur" "Aleazal" and "Alfarooq" still continue to be under ban.

Kirmani Released

LAHORE, May 16 (PTI): Mr. Ahmed Sayeed Kirmani, Muslim League member of the Pakistan Punjab Assembly, who was sentenced to 9 years' rigorous imprisonment by a military court in Lahore on March 25, has been released.

Mr. Kirmani was tried and sentenced in connection with the anti-Ahmediya agitation.

Plea To Govt. To Take Over 2 Mills

AHMEDABAD, May 16 (PTI): The 70,000 strong Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association has requested the Government of India to take over the management of the Lal and the Maheshwari Mills of Ahmedabad, it is reliably learnt here tonight.

About three thousand workers have been thrown out of employment due to the closure of the two textile mills.

COLOMBO: Ceylon has approved to extend the Ceylonisation principle to trade with Russia and Communist European countries and Austria.

JUNIOR ROVERS SOCCER

Matunga Club Beats Bombay Gymkhana

BOMBAY, Saturday. Making the best of the scoring opportunities that came their way, Matunga Athletic Club got the better of Bombay Gymkhana by three goals to nil in the first round of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The game was well contested. Gymkhana played robust soccer and kept the game alive till the very end. Matunga Club indulged in short passing tactics and played into the hands of the opposition. A lapse by Gymkhana's right-back Till helped Matunga Club to forge ahead in the tenth minute. Pisharodi was the goalgetter. Gymkhana had an easy chance of restoring equality but Peace failed from close in.

After the restart Gymkhana had more of the scoring chances but they could not capitalise on them. On one occasion Mullock missed a "sitter." Matunga Club, who saw more of the ball in this period, did not find things smooth for them but they made the best of the only two chances that came their way. Pisharodi and M. A. Jacob were the scorers.

SHARED GOALS

Earlier, Rainbow Sports Club "A", who had not their regular players, shared two goals with Khatau Sports Club in the same competition. Khatau, who dominated the exchanges, were the first to score through Shinde in the twentieth minute. In the subsequent period Rainbow managed to equalise towards the close of play, Baliram scoring from a scrimmage.

The H. V. M. Cup tie between Youths Union and Burmah-Shell "C" was not played as the former did not receive the intimation.

There will be no games tomorrow.

1960 GAMES: TORONTO TO MAKE A BID

TORONTO, May 16 (Reuter): Toronto would make a bid for the 1960 Olympic Games, Mayor Allan Lamport said today after a meeting between City and Canadian National Exhibition (C.N.E.) officials.

He said the City of Toronto and the C.N.E. Sports Committee would jointly sponsor the bid which the Canadian Olympic Committee has promised to endorse.

"The City has guaranteed the funds", the Mayor said.

Jap Rice Experts For India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A party of Japanese agricultural experts are expected shortly in India to train Indian agriculturists in Japanese technique of rice-growing, according to Japanese sources in Bombay.

These sources said Japan has also undertaken to train Indian youths in Japan and to send fifteen typical Japanese households to three Government farms in India as models for three to five-years' to demonstrate Japanese rice-growing methods.

PLEA TO IMPROVE INDIAN CRICKET

Talim Shield Prize Distribution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fifth prize distribution ceremony of the Padmakar Talim Shield Cricket Tournament was held at Kitti Bhandari Hall, Dadar on Saturday before a good holiday gathering of cricketers. Prominent among those present were former test skipper, Vijay Merchant, M. K. Mantri, veteran Godambe, test cricketers Manjrekar, M. L. Apte, Subhash Gupte, Maka and A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

Mr. P. Vithal, the guest of honour and a veteran cricketer, congratulating the winners, Sunder Cricket Club, and wishing best luck to the other competing teams said that he was pleased to note the best performances in batting and bowling from the report but felt that cricket compared to olden days was lacking in spirit and enthusiasm. He said that unless both the players and controlling authorities meet together in healthy atmosphere and plan out for better and brighter cricket, there will not be good future for this great game.

Further, Mr. Vithal said, that he thought Ranji Trophy would create better impression and bring out talent but what he observed was the old-time communal quadrangular and pentangular cricket was better. It was well crowded and great enthusiasm shown by cricket lovers and players. But now the matches lack in crowd interest. The sooner something tangible is done, the better it is for brighter and faster cricket.

Mr. Vithal concluded paying a tribute to the young test cricketers present on their performances in the West Indies tour. The team, in his opinion, as a whole did better in West Indies than in England but pointed out that India has yet to win a test match.

Mr. Vijay Merchant in his short but impressive speech said that the results of the 50-over tournament was satisfactory in as much as it encourages the batsmen and bowlers to go allout for runs and wickets in a limited overs. He was glad to note that another major Cricket Tournament (Purushottam Shield) also followed the same type this year in which he also took part. He was still anxious to see better and brighter cricket which the Control Board alone should plan up.

Mr. Talyarkhan also spoke and enthused the audience with a review of cricket past and present and appealed to cricket lovers and those who controlled Cricket in India to foster brighter and better cricket which is the need of the day. Cri-control Board should drop silver jubilee and other schemes in preference to brighter cricket in India.

Mr. Vijay Merchant speaking at the prize distribution function of Padmakar Talim Shield Cricket Tournament at Kitte Bhandari Hall.

Four Reds Killed

SINGAPORE, May 16 (Reuter): About twenty Communists fled into the jungle yesterday when they were counterattacked while attempting to ambush a combined police and homeguard patrol in Perak.

The patrol hurled hand-grenades after the gang opened fire and put the terrorists to flight. One of the gang was killed.

Three other terrorists were killed and one captured in other operations in Malaya in the past 24 hours.

Rain Washes Out M.C.C.-Aussies Play

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter): Rain washed out play on the first day, today, in the three-day cricket match between Australia and the MCC.

Inter-Zone School Cricket

BANGALORE, May 16 (PTI): South Zone were all out for 145 runs in their first innings in the All-India Inter Zone Cricket Tournament for Schools which began here today.

West Zone replying had made 232 for two wickets at close of play.

INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY EXPENSES

Scrutiny Committee Denies Irregularities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Scrutinising Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation today denied press reports that "there have been irregularities" in the accounts of the Indian Hockey team which participated in the Olympics at Helsinki last year.

The Committee, which met, here under the chairmanship of Mr. Naval H. Tata, President of the Indian Hockey Federation, said that they had thoroughly gone into the details of the Olympic accounts submitted by the manager and duly audited by the IHF auditors. "There have been no specific irregularities in the accounts but the Committee has found that although all items are duly supported by vouchers, certain expenses were incurred by the manager for which no mandate was given to him."

"The expenditure incurred is well within the budgeted amount and all the outstandings would have been met by the IHF but for the fact that the Indian Olympics Association which was given a specific grant by the Government of India has failed to fulfil its obligation to the tune of Rs. 23,000. Although the IOA has accepted its obligation regarding this amount it is unable to pay owing to overspending by its manager," the Committee said.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The Committee said that it had to be appreciated that the actual programme of the Olympic team, so far as the Olympic fixtures were concerned terminated on August 3, 1952, and normally the team would have promptly returned to India without incurring further expenditure in exhibition matches. Unfortunately, the Committee said, the team was sent by a chartered plane and was scheduled to return by the same plane and this necessitated further stay on the Continent "involving further expenditure which was obviously unavoidable."

Under the circumstances, the Committee said the Indian Hockey Federation after fulfilling its obligation by sending a "winning team has still to face its creditors for no fault of having been badly let down by the Indian Olympic Association."

The Scrutinising Committee will now report to the Indian Hockey Federation its observations on the scrutiny of the accounts and approve the audited statement of accounts at its special meeting to be held at Bangalore shortly.

M. B. Beats Madras

BANGALORE, May 16. Madhya Bharat beat Madras by two goals to nil in the second round of the National Hockey Championships here today.

Madhya Bharat scored both the goals in the second half.

PEOPLE DETERMINED TO GO AHEAD

Labour M.P's Tour Impressions Of India, Pakistan

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).

MR. HILARY A. MARQUAND, Labour M.P. for Middlesborough East and Minister of Health in the last British Government who recently returned from a nine weeks' lecture tour of India and Pakistan said in London last night he "came back more optimistic than I went out."

"They have not overcome all their obstacles, not by any means, but there are people who are determined to do something, and there is a great inspiration at work," he said.

He was addressing a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Overseas League on some of the impressions he had gained during his visit to the countries.

Mr. Marquand said that, though it was six years since India and Pakistan attained full self-government and independence, the goodwill towards Britain created by the complete and ungruding withdrawal still remained very strong —it was apparent everywhere.

WELFARE STATE

Moreover, both countries had declared their intention to establish a welfare State and to adopt the system of central economic planning by democratic means. In this, they had been much inspired by Britain's example and they were ready to listen to explanations and advice about the working of that system.

Mr. Marquand said he found both countries determined to tackle their economic problems, which were enormous and frightening, but they were engaged in a race against time.

The populations were growing more rapidly than agricultural output and both countries had to import essential foodstuffs. They needed more help from outside than they were getting at present and they would especially welcome help from Britain, he said.

Anti-Ahmediya Agitation

RELEASE OF THOSE NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED

LAHORE, May 16 (PTI): The Pakistan Punjab Government has decided to order the release of those persons arrested or detained in connection with the anti-Ahmediya agitation but not directly involved in it, according to a gazette extraordinary issued here.

The Provincial Government had reasons to believe that some of the prisoners and detenus joined the agitation "as a result of the pressure and force of circumstances", the Gazette Notification said.

"The Government are of the view that such persons are not likely to cause a breach of the peace and they should be released", it added.

The Government are, however, unlikely to release those persons who organised and led the agitation and made inflammatory speeches in mosques, inciting people to continue the movement and defy the law, it is learnt.

Public Accounts Committee

NEW DELHI, May 16: As a result of the election held on May 15 1953, the following members of the House of the People have been declared elected to serve on the Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1953-54 commencing from June 30, 1953:—

Mr. B. Das, Chairman, Mr. Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Mr. Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Mr. Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Mr. M. L. Dwivedi, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay, Prof. Shriman Narayan Agarwal, Mr. Shree Narayan Das, Mr. R. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. Uma Charan Patnaik, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, Mr. K. M. Vallatharas, Mr. V. P. Nayar, Mr. G. D. Somani.

Textile Supplies To Malaya

INDIA STILL RETAINS LEAD

SINGAPORE, May 16 (PTI): Despite Japanese competition and export curbs, India is still the main supplier of cotton textiles to Malaya, according to official figures known here.

India sent here during 1952, a total of 96.8 million square-yards of cotton piece goods, compared to 47.1 million square-yards by Japan and 24.5 million square-yards by the United Kingdom. Total cotton textile imports last year amounted to 188.3 million square-yards.

This is, however, a sharp contrast to the previous year's imports totalling 327.1 million square-yards (India's share—190 million square-yards).

TERRORISTS' ATTACK BEATEN OFF

NAIROBI, May 16 (Reuter):— More than one hundred terrorists attacked a twenty-man platoon of the King's African Rifles on a ridge, 40 miles north-west of Fort Hall but were driven off with heavy casualties after an hour's fight, it was disclosed here last night.

The Riflemen escaped being completely surrounded by laying down a timely barrage of mortar bombs as the terrorists—armed with rifles, pistols and razor sharp pangas—bore down on them from three sides.

THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, May 16: As a result of the election held on May 15, 1953, the following members of the House of the People have been declared elected to serve on the Committee on Estimates for the year 1953-54 commencing from June 30, 1953:—

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Chairman, Mr. Sarangadhar Das, Mr. Radhelal Vyas, Mr. Deveswar Sarmah, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma Mr. Shivram Rango Rane, Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Mr. Upendranath Barman, Mr. R. Venkataraman, Ma Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta, Dr Syed Mahmud, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Prof. C. P. Mathew, Mr. U. Srinivasa Malliah, Mr. Rayasam Seshagiri Rao, Mr. Ahmed Mohiuddin, Mr. Girraj Saran Singh, Dr. Suresh Chandra, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Mr Kadyalal Gopala Rao, Mr. V. Muniswamy Avl. Thirukuralar, Mr. P. N Rajabhoj, Sardar Lal Singh.

Supply Of Sudan Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Sudan Gezira Board—a statutory organisation concerned with the international marketing of Sudan cotton—has assured overseas buyers of Sudan cotton that they "need have no fears" over the supply of Sudan cotton in the years to come whatever be the political development in that country.

KARACHI: Pakistan has arranged to import 450,000 tons of wheat towards meeting the deficit in the next crop, it was learned authoritatively here today.

Walk-outAtPak Cricket Board Meet

LAHORE, May 16 (PTI): Pakistan's Cricket Control Board, at its annual general meeting here yesterday, elected Prime Minister Mohammed Ali as its patron-in-chief and Mian Aminuddin, Governor of Pakistan Punjab, as the new President.

Sayed Fida Hassan, Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Hassan Mahmood Bahawalpur's Chief Minister and Mr. A. T. Naqvi, Chief Commissioner, Karachi were elected vice-presidents.

Sayed Nazir Ali, former Indian test player, was elected secretary.

The representatives of the Bahawalpur and Karachi Cricket Associations withdrew from the Board meeting as a protest against the alleged irrigular wuay the meeting was conducted.

Inter-Zone Cricket

BANGALORE, May 16 (PTI): East Zone were all out for 254 runs against north zone in the semifinals of the All India Inter-zone cricket tournament for schools on the first day here today. (K. Biswas 55, M. Kar 56, G. Ghosh 36 and T. Roy 31, Yashmanchander 3 for 23 Narinder 2 for five).

North Zone scored 29 for no loss in their first innings at close of play in reply to East Zones 254 (Yashmanchander not out 14 and Vijay Mehra not out 15).

NARAYAN RAO OUSTS DOSSA FROM FINAL

State Chess Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

P. NARAYAN RAO, by winning his adjourned game against M. P. Dossa, has come out first in his group when the preliminary league of the Junior Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship was concluded this evening, at Chetana, Rampart Row.

Dossa by losing this game made the winning players sure of their places. But had he won against Narayan Rao he would have held the first place, and even in the event of a draw he would have been concerned in a triple tie for the second place. As it is, by losing he drops out of the running, conceding second and third places to Kanga and Chaubal respectively.

Divakar V. Khare, in Group II, has scored the highest average, being only a single point down, and winning the other nine game in fine style. He is followed very closely by Jnho Mathews and Haribhau Patil, they being one and a half and two points down respectively.

In Group III M. C. Srivastava has come out tops with 8½ points out of a possible ten. Next in line come Motilal Todi with 8, and Haridas Sampat with 7½.

The final scores of all players are:

Group I: P. Narayan Rao 9½; P. K. Kanga 8½; N. S. Chaubal 8½; M. P. Dossa 8; S. D. Sakhalkar 6½; P. Kooverji and T. T. Salian 5½ each; V. N. Narayan 5; S. K. Madgavkar and S. H. Bharucha 3 each; G. S. Sanghavi 2; and D. B. Desai 0.

GROUP II: D. V. Khare 9; John Mathews 8½; H. J. Patil 8; R. Satya Murty and Norbert Fernandez 6½ each; Ramesh Sheth 4; C. R. K. Narayan 3; Ravindra Dandekar 2½; K. N. Tata and Michael D'Souza 2 each, D. K. Salian 0.

GROUP III: M. C. Srivastava 8½; Motilal Todi 8; H. H. Sampat 7½; R. Gopalan and A. A. K. Iyer 5½ each; J. R. Samy and D. N. Tata 4½; R. G. Apte 4; K. B. Mehta and K. R. Varma 3 each, D. M. Khambatta 1.

The nine leaders will now play in the final league which is scheduled to commence on Tuesday.

Neguib To Consult Nehru

INDIA-IRAN-INDONESIA TETE-A-TETE

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Permanent Representative of India, in discussion with his neighbours Ambassador Nazrollah Entezam of Iran, Ambassador L. N. Palar of Indonesia, in the First (Political) Committee of the United Nations.

RECESS FOR KOREA TRUCE TALKS

Deadlock On P. O. W.s Refusing To Go Home

PAN MUN JAM, May 16 (Reuter).

TODAY's 67-minute session of delegates trying to arrange a Korean armistice again failed to lift the talks out of the deadlock on how to deal with prisoners refusing to go home.

The truce negotiators adjourned till Wednesday morning at the request of the United Nations whose spokesman said the four days adjournment was for "administrative reasons."

Lt.-Gen. William Harrison, the Chief United Nations delegate, declined to elaborate the reasons for the recess.

At the truce meeting General Harrison told the Communists: "Whereas our side insists on no coercion either to prevent or effect repatriation your side still clings to its extreme position of attempting to coerce unwilling prisoners to return."

The chief Communist delegate General Nam Il, replied that the Allies "again resort to fabrication and slander in an attempt to justify the absurd proposal of your side" of releasing prisoners refusing to go home.

Observers here believed the break would give the Communists time to re-examine their position.

Most of these observers thought the Allies would eventually be prepared to withdraw or at least modify their proposal for releasing Korean prisoners who refuse to go home.

They would narrow down the talks to the vital issue of the ultimate fate of prisoners held by the United Nations Neutral Commission.

Most Allied officers here are still hopeful that the talks will achieve an armistice eventually but they stress it will be a long job.

Stevenson Optimistic

KARACHI, May 16 (PTI): Mr. Adlai Stevenson, American Democratic Party leader, said here today India and Pakistan could and would resolve their outstanding differences amicably and without resort to war.

He told a press conference war between India and Pakistan would mean disaster not only for the two countries but for Asia and the whole world.

Mr. Stevenson said he was looking forward to the day when India and Pakistan would live in amity and mutual profit and have a common frontier say like United States and Canada.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

JAMMU, May 16 (PTI): Three persons were killed and one was seriously injured in an explosion in the ammunition factory here today. The cause of the explosion which shook the building was stated to be mishandling of ammunition. Fire, caused by the explosion was soon brought under control.

7 Killed In Midair Plain Collision

MANHEIM, May 16 (Reuter): Seven American airmen were killed in a midair three-plane-collision near here yesterday, United States Ar Force headquarters in Southwest Germany announced today. Four airmen parachuted to safety.

Stop Press

BELGIUM BEATS HUNGARY

VIENNA, May 16 (Reuter): Belgium beat Hungary 5-0 in their second round European Zone Davis Cup tie in the Budapest today according to report received here.

MRS. PILLAI'S LUCKY ESCAPE

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter): Mrs. Pillai, wife of Mr. Raghavan Pillai, Secretary-General for External Affairs to the Indian Government, was among a hundred guests who escaped unhurt from a fire at their hotel in northwest London early today.

COMET CRASH INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, May 16 (PTI): The court of enquiry investigating the causes of the BOAC Comet crash near Calcutta on May 2 recorded evidence of six persons — three BOAC officials, two police officers and a railway officer — during its two and half hours sitting at the Dum Dum Air Port today.

OLIVER LYTTLETON

NAIROBI, May 16 (Reuter): Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, the British Colonial Secretary, leaves Nairobi today to visit the Kiambu reserve, scene of the Savage Lari Massacre of loyal Kikuyu and their families in March.

DENMARK TO MEET PHILIPPINES

VIENNA, May 16 (Reuter): Denmark completed a 5-0 victory over Austria in their Davis Cup European Zone second round match here today.

Denmark next play the Philippines in the quarter finals.

DULLES IN DAMASCUS

Students Hold Protest Demonstration

BEIRUT, May 16 (Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, arrived here today from Damascus in the course of his Middle East tour.

Twenty-two demonstrators were slightly hurt and a number were arrested today when students marched to the American Embassy to protest against the United States "pro-Zionist" policy.

Security forces broke up the demonstration.

Dulles Not Visiting Iran

TEHERAN, May 16 (PTI): Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, has not included Iran in his itinerary because of lack of time, Foreign Minister Dr. Hussein Fatemi told pressmen today.

TEXTILES BEAT 1956 TARGET

India's Production During 1st Quarter

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI).

INDIAN textile mills will in all likelihood exceed during 1953 the target of cloth production fixed for 1956 by the Planning Commission, if the present rate of production is maintained.

During the first four months of this year the mills produced 1,620 million yards, as against 1,394 million yards during the same period in 1952. At this rate the year's production may total 4,860 million yards, which will be 160 million yards more than the target of 4,700 million yards for 1956.

EXPORTS

Exports of Indian textiles have also shown improvement during the last two months. Exports of all varieties of cloth which amounted to 43.4 million yards in January this year, and were only 38.6 million yards in February, went up to 54 million yards in March and further to 63.2 million yards in April.

The rate of exports will, however, have to rise further to reach the export target of 1,000 million yards.

YARN POSITION

The production of yarn may fall short of the target by a small margin, judging by the present rate of production. In the first four months yarn production was 486 million lbs. as against 451 million lbs. in the same period last year. The average monthly production in the last four months has been 121.5 million lbs. as against the average monthly production of 112 million lbs. in 1952. Yarn production this year may total 1,458 million lbs. as against the target of 1,640 million lbs. for 1956.

Nasser On Suez Base

CAIRO, May 16 (Reuter): Lt.-Col. Abdel Nasser, a prominent member of Egypt's Revolutionary Council, said tonight that Egyptians "are the first to whom it is important that the (Suez Canal) base should be maintained in a perfect state of readiness."

In a statement to the press, he added "but we shall never agree to the base becoming the means whereby British occupation or any foreign domination or influence may be maintained."

Col. Nasser was commenting on the statement made by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Minister of State, to the House of Commons on May 12, in which he said that Egypt's conditions for the base would mean that it "would become rapidly useless."

Korean Reds Suffer Big Casualties

SEOUL, May 16 (Reuter): United Nations forces destroyed 11 MIG jets and inflicted 1,300 casualties on Communist troops today as the fighting flared up a new and the truce talks stayed in deadlock.

MIDNIGHT TRYST AT CAIRO AIRPORT

Suez Issue Before C'wealth Premiers

CAIRO, May 16 (Reuter).

GENERAL Mohammed Neguib, Egyptian Prime Minister, will acquaint Mr. Nehru with 'full facts' of the Egyptian case on the Suez Canal issue at a midnight meeting with the Indian Prime Minister when the latter passes through Cairo international airport on May 29-30 an official of Egypt's Foreign Ministry said here tonight.

Gen. Neguib is reported to be anxious that Mr. Nehru should know the full details of the deadlocked Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. This question it is felt here, will come up for discussion before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and Egypt's Premier is confident of full Indian support.

The leaders will discuss the Suez Canal issue and also Dulles' Middle East mission, the official said.

On his way back to India, Mr. Nehru is expected to spend three days in Cairo as guest of the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Nehru's speech in the Indian Parliament yesterday that the "situation in the Middle East has greatly deteriorated and it would be a misfortune not only for the countries concerned but for the world if the problems of the Middle East were not solved peacefully and co-operatively was hailed here as the "true voice of friendly India".

DULLES' ADVICE

Mr. Dulles was reported here to have requested Egyptian leaders not to further aggravate the already explosive situation pending his return to Washington, where he will submit what is already described here as the "Dulles' Plan" for a way out of the Anglo-Egyptian impasse.

British troops in the Canal Zone meanwhile have completed erecting checkpoints on all roads leading into the zone and motor traffic is subjected to a thorough search for hidden arms and explosives.

Egyptian leaders appeared to have the situation in the Canal Zone towns well under control despite fiery patriotic speeches by touring Liberation Rally officers.

Egyptian "commandos" are under strict orders to avoid any incidents and await instructions from Cairo.

EGYPT'S RETORT

CAIRO, May 16 (UPI): The Egyptian Government today severely rebuked the "New York Times" for an article saying it would be a grave mistake for the West to hand the Suez Canal base over to Egypt.

A statement issued by the Minister of National Orientation, Fuad Galal said the base could only be safeguarded by Egypt's friendship. "This friendship is most important for the whole situation. Egypt is the spiritual centre of all people living between Morocco on the West and Pakistan and India in the East."

Curse Of Modern Plane Collision

LLANDUDNO (Wales), May 16 (Reuter): Romantic Hollywood love is the "curse of the modern generation", Dr. Alfred Torrie, a mental health specialist of York, told an annual conference on marriage guidance here today.

Marriages were broken, he said, when one went in search of another with the idea: "At least, I will find the solution of the mystery of life."

Dr. Torrie said many films suggested to a wife that she was being deprived of an ecstatic experience and of the "marvellous and wonderful mystery of romantic love".

S. K. PATIL LEADS DEPUTATION

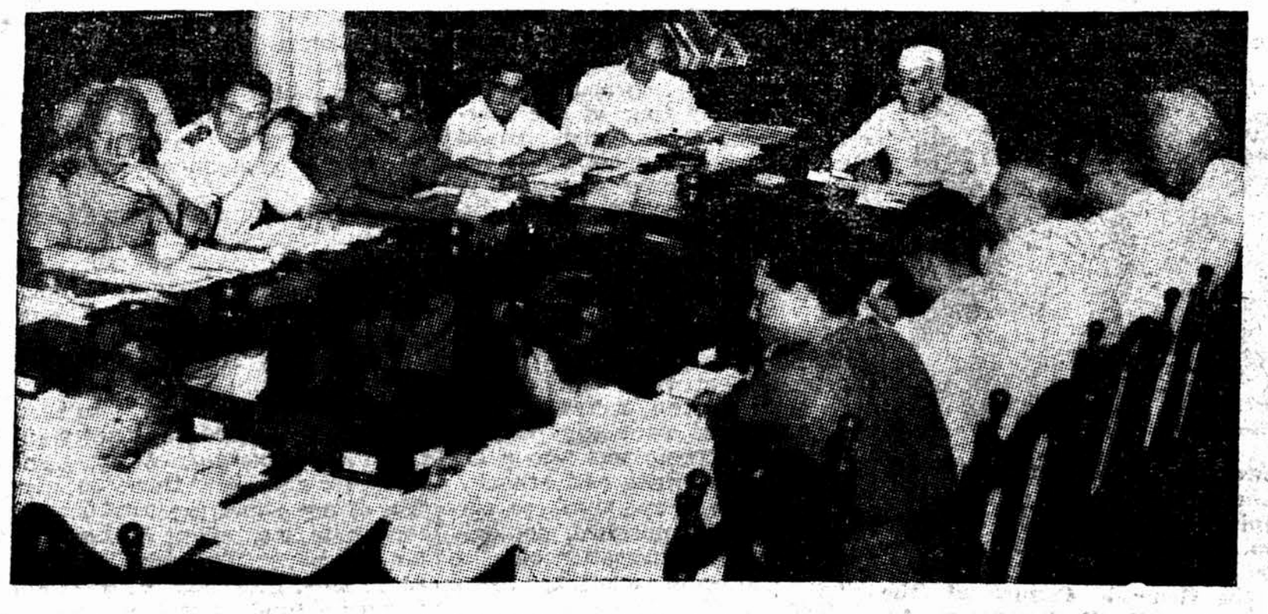
NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI): A deputation of the All-India Motor Union's Congress today, led by Mr. S. K. Patil, MP and President of the Motor Unions Congress, waited on Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission and urged the Planning Commission, in consideration with different state governments, to clarify its recommendations on development of road transport.

The deputationists said that this would enable the private transport operators to amalgamate into big and viable units to develop road transport and render efficient and economic service to the travelling public. They further wanted the commission to ensure a secure future for the professions.

Mr. Krishnamachari, according to a spokesman of the deputationists told them that the commission was already examining this question.

NO PEACE-MONGERING BY CONGRESSMEN

Nehru Presides Over N.C.C. Advisory Body



The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, presiding over a meeting of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps held in New Delhi, on Friday. Seated on the Prime Minister's right are: Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister for Defence Organization; Shri Satish Chandra, Deputy Defence Minister; General Rajendrasinhji, C-in-C, Indian Army; Commodore G. A. French, Deputy C-in-C, Indian Navy; And Air Marshal G. E. Gibbs, C-in-C Indian Air Force. On the Prime Minister's left is Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, Deputy Defence Minister.

Need For Directive From A. I. C. C.

WORKING COMMITTEE AGAINST RUSH TACTICS TO USHER IN LINGUISTIC STATES

NEW DELHI, May 16.

THE Congress Working Committee today welcomed the indication given on behalf of the Government of India that a high-powered commission would be appointed to consider the reorganisation of States, after the formation of the Andhra State.

In a resolution adopted unanimously, the Committee reiterated its policy in regard to redistribution of states as laid down at the Hyderabad plenary session and "deprecated and wholly disapproved of the attempts made to bring about political decisions of high importance by resort to hunger strikes".

HOSTILE ATTITUDE

It also noted "with regretful surprise the occasional tendency of a state legislature or a Pradesh Congress Committee to act in a manner which is hostile to other states and to other Pradesh Congress Committees."

The reference is believed to be to the recent discussions on the subject in the Bihar and Bengal legislatures and to the resolution passed by the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee.

Whether any action needs to be taken to deal with this "tendency" on the part of Congressmen is likely to be considered by the Congress Parliamentary Board, which is meeting here tomorrow.

HIGH POWERED COMMISSION

In the opinion of the committee, any reorganisation of states should take into consideration "not only cultural and linguistic matters, but also other important factors, such as the preservation of the unity in India, national security and defence, administrative advantages, financial considerations and the economic progress of each state, as well as of the whole nation".

The conditions indicated are almost identical with those laid down at the Hyderabad plenary session.

According to Congress sources here, the high-powered commission referred to by the working committee is likely to be appointed before the end of the year. It is likely to consist of leading personalities, not actively connected with politics.

The Committee generally disapproved of Congressmen participating in national and international peace conferences which have "a political motive" and asked the All-India Congress Committee to issue definite instructions in this behalf. No formal resolution was passed.

The President, Mr. Nehru is believed to have surveyed the economic conditions obtaining in the country, emphasising the need for speeding up the various economic and social changes. A resolution on the subject will be adopted by the committee tomorrow.

At tomorrow's session, the Committee is also likely to consider and adopt resolutions on the international situation and the Jammu problem.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

The Committee, which held two sittings at the Prime Minister's residence, devoted most of the afternoon to discussing changes necessary in the party's constitution

(Continued on Page 14)

Why Not Include India?

RANGOON, May 16 (PTI): The pro-Government English daily "New Times of Burma" today proposed inclusion of India's Prime Minister Nehru in the Big Power talks recently suggested by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"With India in the conference there was greater possibility of a Big Power meeting bearing peaceful solutions than a conference which excludes India", said the editorial.

The paper thought if the leaders of Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan and other genuinely peace-loving nations throughout the world stood up and spoke out just as Sir Winston and Mr. Nehru there could be no doubt that a peace conference would be held at a much earlier date than what seems possible.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

W. Bengal's Call Accepted

NEW DELHI, May 16 (UPI): The Congress Working Committee today accepted the invitation of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee to hold the next plenary session of the Congress in that State sometime in the middle of January 1954.

The Working Committee also decided to hold the next A.I.C.C. at Agra on July 4 and 5. The Working Committee will meet a day earlier.

POLITICAL DACOITY?

CALCUTTA, May 16 (PTI): Pannalal Das Gupta, leader and 16 others, described as members of the Rebel Group of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India were today committed by a magistrate at Alipore to sessions on a charge of being members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities. Two other accused, Mrs. Anu Bose and Mr. Bose were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

YOSHIDA TO BE PREMIER AGAIN

TOKYO, May 16 (PTI): After almost a month of political jockeying by the five leading parties in the Japanese Diet, it has become almost certain now that Mr. Shigeru Yoshida will again be nominated Prime Mnster, his fifth term, when the Diet reconvenes on Monday.

NEW DELHI: Dr. Palar, Indonesian Ambassador-designate to India, arrived here Saturday.

NOT SPARK, BUT FLAME OF REVOLUTION

Jai Prakash On Bhoodan Movement

SECUNDERABAD, May 16 (UPI).

A CALL to the Praja-Socialists to put their heart and soul into the Bhoodan Movement, was made by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, who returned from his one-week tour of Mahboobnagar district this morning when he addressed partymen at the Tilak Memorial Hall, Hyderabad.

Continuing, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said that he was studying the growth of the movement which he scoffed and laughed at in its initial stages. Later when he found that the movement met with tremendous success, he thought there was really something genuine in the movement. He could have joined the movement earlier, had he not been pre-occupied with general elections. Finally, he met Vinobaji, when the later was on a tour of the Uttar Pradesh. From that moment he had cast his lot with Vinobaji and had since been carrying on ceaseless propaganda for the Bhoodan Yagna.

Mr. Jayaprakash then warmed himself up to the theme of marxism and socialist programme vis-a-vis—Bhudan Movement, and said that in the movement he saw not the spark but the flame of a revolution. He appealed to the Praja Socialists in the state, specially those in the districts to make the Bhoodan movement their own and strive to make it a success.

JUST REMEDY

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, accompanied by his wife, Shrimati Prabhavati Devi and a group of twenty persons, comprised of Congressmen, Praja Socialists and constructive workers reached Mahboobnagar on Friday evening, after a strenuous tour of one week, addressing 22 public meetings in villages where the people participated in Bhoodan Yagna with festivities and fervour.

Addressing a large gathering, Sri Jayaprakash Narayan said: "The rich will lose everything in case of a violent outbreak. Also it should be noted that if the rich try to maintain the 'status quo', full of social injustices and inequality, violence will break out. Therefore, the best way of avoiding the catastrophe will be to give away part of what they have willingly.

The poor should understand, if they have not already understood from their Telengana experience, that violence will pay no dividends. It is, therefore, proper that all should meet and work out a solution to the problem."

Vinoba Tours Jungle Area

DALTONGANJ (Palmau), May 15 (PTI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave yesterday reached Sildilya, a remote village in the interior jungles, after a strenuous journey of thirteen miles through dense forest of Palamau district. Not a single human being was to be seen throughout the thirteen mile route.

Sidiliya people were very entnusiastic to welcome Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Hundreds of men and women who had trekked from the neighbouring villages heard with attention for an hour when he delivered his prayer speech. Streams of poor people were hovering round Acharya's camp here to offer land gifts to him.

A fifteen-year-old school boy of Daltonganj who has been working all alone in Sidiliya during the summer vacation, had already collected more than one-hundred acres of land in fifteen days for the Bhoodan Yagna.

PARIS: An agreement giving greater economic and judicial freedom to the Saar, the rich disputed coal and steel area between France and Germany, is due to be signed here next Wednesday.

STUDENT SHOOTS HIMSELF

For Failing To Pass In First Class

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI): A 17-year old student shot himself dead at his residence in Karol Bagh this morning for failing to get first division in the Matriculation examination.

The boy, son of a gazetted officer in the Government of India, was placed in the second division in the Punjab University Matric Examination, the results of which were announced today.

Disappointed with the result, the boy is alleged to have taken the gun of his father and locking himself in a room pulled the trigger against him. Hearing the shot the inmates rushed towards the room and broke the door open only to find him dead.

The body was sent for post-mortem.

De Valera To Boycott Coronation Party

DUBLIN (Ireland), May 16 (Reuter): Mr. De Valera, Eire's Prime Minister. and leaders of political parties, will boycott aCoronation garden party at the home of Sir Walter Hankinson, the British Ambassador, here on June 2.

The boycott is a protest against the inclusion of "Northern Ireland" in the Royal title over which they claim the Queen has no sovereignty.

Oatis Released

BONN, May 16 (Reuter).

Mr. William Oatis, American reporter, was freed today after nearly two years in a Czech gaol on spy charges.

The Czech Government granted him a pardon and handed him over to the American authorities in Prague at 08-00 GMT. His release came within a few hours of the amnesty being announced.

Swiss Demand Recall Of Czech Envoy

BERNE, May 16 (Reuter).

SWITZERLAND has demanded the recall of the Czechoslovak Charge d'Affairs here M. Josef Svarc, for what is termed in an official communique today as "a particularly offensive act against the Swiss Government."

The act complained of arose from the invitation of a Swiss Communist deputy sentenced recently for a crime against the state to an official Czech reception at which the Swiss Government was also represented.

The communique said: "The Federal Council considers that the invitation of an official Swiss representative to be in the presence of an individual condemned for a crime against the state constitutes a particularly offensive act by the Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires against the Swiss Government and in consequence this diplomat can no longer be considered 'persona grata.'

"The Federal Council has, therefore, demanded his recall."

FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Schuster's Tip To Big Business

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI).

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, formerly Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who visited India five months ago at the invitation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has re-iterated his view that the broad objectives of India's Five-Year Plan are absolutely right.

In a memorandum on his visit to India, sent to the Federation's last President, Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain, Sir George has stated, "what seems to me useful at this stage is to consider what people should do here and how to make the maximum possible contribution to the successful implementation of the Plan, rather than to speculate on how far the assumption on which it rests (for example, as to the amount of capital resources which will be available) are likely to be realised and what is to happen if they are not realised.

Whatever may eventually happen as regards these assumptions (and it is extremely unlikely that events will work out exactly as planned), there are certain lines of action to be taken now which must be right and which need to be followed out if there is to be any chance of success."

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Sir George has advised the Federation to concentrate its attention, in the sphere of agriculture, on stimulating the broadcast possible implementation of the community development project programme.

In regard to industrial development, he has suggested that the Federation establish a harmonious basis of co-operation between the Government and private enterprise, create public confidence in the value of private enterprise, raise standards of managerial efficiency, create a "favourable climate" for attracting capital (external as well as internal) for investment in Indian industry; create good relations between management and labour and encourage the growth of well-organised and responsible trade unions, capable of playing a constructive part in a collaborative effort to increase efficiency.

Sir George has stated that India needs great expansion of industries as a necessary condition for improving standards of living and as a means for providing employment for her increased population. "But such an expansion can have no sure foundation unless there is a great improvement in agricultural production and in the purchasing power of the agriculturist masses. It is, therefore, necessary to concentrate first on the development of agricultural production.

"The Five-Year Plan recognises this and its broad lines are therefore right. The first five years should be regarded as "Act One" of a long drama.

"The essential purpose of this "Act One" should be seen as twofold; to achieve the maximum possible actual increase in agricultural production; and to be a period of preparation for a great industrial expansion."

The British financial expert has stated that industrialists have a direct interest in the development of agricultural production, since the markets for their own products must ultimately depend on this. If industrialists, by putting up some money, could give a real spurt to the increase of the agriculturists' purchasing power, it would be the best investment they could make.

CO-OPERATION

Emphasising the need for "the right kind of co-operation "between Government and private enterprise, Sir George has stated that the Five-Year Plan leaves the main field of industrial development to private enterprise. But the Government maintains extensive and all - pervading powers of control. This part of the Plan cannot work satisfactorily unless a harmonious system of collaboration between Government and private enterprise can be developed. There can be no harmonious collaboration unless there is mutual confidence.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

There is no single remedy to earn the confidence of government and of public opinion—a confidence which will justify government in relaxing controls and restoring incentive—but a new position could gradually be built up by a number of measures.

These include improving standards of managerial efficency, publicity as regards financial results and presentation of accounts in a way which makes it possible for the public (and especially the trade unions) to understand exactly what profits have been earned, how they have been earned and how they have been applied; absence of profiteering and consideration of consumer interests and restraint in dividend payment and personal expenditure.

TRIBHUVAN'S BID FOR POPULAR GOVT.

KATHMANDU, May 16 (PTI): King Tribhuvan last night met former Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. M. P. Koirala, Mr. Subarna Shamsher and Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, both members of the Nepali Congress High Command and Mr. Tanka Prasad, General Secretary of the Nepal Praja Parishad, in what was understood to be the King's latest effort towards the ushering in of a popular government in the country.

Discussions are expected to be resumed tomorrow.

Churchill To Visit West Germany

BONN, May 16 (Reuter): Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, said on his return here today by air from London, that Sir Winston Churchill told him he would like to visit West Germany.

"Probably he will come, although I do not expect him before the elections," Dr. Adenauer said.

The West German Parliamentary Elections will be held at end of the summer.

Mr. Holt In Delhi

Down the ladder of a B.O.A.C. plane comes Mr. Holt, Australian Minister for Labour and Immigration, en route to London to preside at the fifth annual meeting of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assembly opening six days before the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. Behind Mr. Holt are Mrs. Holt and Private Secretary McIntyre.

U. S. To Lift Sanctions Against Czechs

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter): A State Department spokesman said today that with the release of Mr. William Oatis, the United States would consider removing sanctioned imposed on Czechoslovakia when the American journalist was imprisoned in Prague on espionage charges.

Assam Rivers In Spate

KARIMGANJ (Assam), May 16 (PTI): The rivers Kushira and Longai are in spate as a result of heavy showers during the past 72 hours.

The water level of the rivers is rapidly rising.

Absconding Businessman Rearrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A businessman who is alleged to have cheated several parties all over the country to the tune of Rs. 50,000 and absconded, in the midst of a trial for 15 months, was finally brought before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. M. Barot, to face his trial.

Police told the Court that in November, 1949, Natvarlal Shah, the accused, entered into a written agreement to supply 5,000 tons of manganese ore to Tolaram Das of Messrs. T. Melvani the complainant against an advance of Rs. 30,000. (The price of the 5,000 tons of ore came to Rs. 3,00,000).

The accused, to establish confidence in his bona fides is stated to have taken the complainant and his manager to Dohad and other places and showed them large stocks of the ore lying in railway yards "as belonging to him." The accused agreed to supply the stock within two months, it is further alleged.

Delivery of the stock was, however, delayed by the accused on the pretext that permission for the shipment to Bombay would not be granted by the authorities unless the complainant had godown arrangements here. He is also stated to have said that he would have to obtain permit from the Central Government to transfer the stock from upcountry places to Bombay.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE

The complainant then made godown arrangements in Bombay and along with the accused proceeded to Delhi to settle "the issue of permit." In Delhi, the accused is said to have given the slip to the complainant. He was, however subsequently traced and served with notices. A long correspondence ensued in which the accused, on one reason or the other, put off the delivery of the ore.

The accused, towards the end of 1951, was arrested and charges were framed against him. He, however, absconded and was in hiding for a year and a quarter. He was rearrested on Thursday last and produced before Mr. Barot.

During the course of the investigations it was known that the accused is said to have cheated several other parties at Surat, Benares and Delhi also.

Mr. Nagrani who appeared for the complainant opposed the bail application on the ground that the accused would have to be sent to upcountry places to face his trial under an armed escort.

Mr. Chelshankar Vyas, appearing on behalf of the accused, submitted that his client had fallen ill after a few hearings of the case and hence he did not know about the subsequent charges levelled against him.

The counsel also represented that the case pending against him at Surat involved only a sum of Rs. 500. His client belonged to the merchant class and as bail was permissible in a cheating case, he should be released on bail. His client was further prepared to offer a heavy bail.

The Court ordered the accused to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

Acute Distress In South

KRISHNAMACHARI'S APPRAISAL

NEW DELHI, May 16 (UPI): Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Commerce and Industry Minister, who has just returned to Delhi from a six-day tour of the scarcity areas of Madras, today urged the immediate stepping up of the irrigation and power projects in the areas to meet the "acute distress" prevailing there.

Something must also be done, he said, for supply of drinking water in these areas.

Mr. Krishnamachari said, at a press conference here today that he found that even though there was acute distress everywhere the people did not want gruel centres but work. There was also a demand for electricity and schools.

All these schemes must be carried out, he emphasised, not only to remove this frustration but also to provide employment to local people.

CLAIM ON CENTRE

He particularly mentioned the Amraoti scheme in Coimbatore which, he said, should be taken in hand, since a substantial part of the cost would be met from voluntary contribution.

Mr. Krishnamachari felt that in the present state of its finances, the Madras Government would be unable to meet the necessary expenditure. Additional central assistance would, therefore, be necessary; but he did not think it should exceed Rs. 2½ crores on these schemes.

He pointed out that Madras could put in a "deferred" claim, on the Central assistance now, since she had not availed of grants during the past few years amounting to about Rs. 6 crores.

He said, he had already had informal talks with the Finance Minister, Mr. Deshmukh, in the matter, and will submit his report to both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, giving his assessment of the situation.

POWER FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter): American military power will never be used for conquest or intimidation, Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, said today in a statement issued here to mark Armed Forces Day.

This military might was "solely for the defence of freedom and democratic principles", Mr. Dulles added.

The theme of this years' Armed Forces day is "Power for Peace."

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. G. A. Fernando, Commercial Secretary, High Commission for Ceylon in India.

Rajasthan Ministers To Visit City

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, May 16: Rajasthan Ministers, Mr. Ram Kran Joshi and Mr. Kumbha Ram Arya are visiting Bombay on the invitation of Rajasthanis living there. The main object of their visit is to obtain maximum possible help for scarcity affected areas in the state. Rajasthanis living in Bombay had expressed their desire of lending co-operation to the Government of Rajasthan in providing relief to persons affected by the scarcity conditions.

Oatis Keeps Mum

NUREMBURG, May 16 (Reuter) Mr. William Oatis, the American journalist released from a Czech prison today refused to tell a press conference here tonight whether or not he considered his trial in Prague and conviction for espionage were justified.

Mr. Oatis declined to say anything about his alleged confession. He said he would "wait till I get home" before deciding if he should withdraw it.

Pre-censorship Again

LAHORE, May 16 (PTI): The Pakistan Punjab Government today imposed pre-censorship on the publication of any matter regarding Martial Law, Defence Forces, and the direct action movement launched against the Ahmediya community.

No Peace-Mongering By Congressmen

(Continued from Page 13)

for checking malpractices during elections.

The Committee considered the report of the constitution sub-committee it had appointed sometime ago and approved of the following main changes in the constitution for being recommended to the AICC:—

(1) the party membership should be continuous. There should be a permanent register of members. Once enrolled a member should continue on the register, so long as he pays his subscription. At present members are enrolled every year.

(2) Subscription for ordinary membership should be raised from 4 to 8 annas per year. Active members, over and above their subscription of one rupee per year, should contribute to or collect Rs. ten each for the party. The additional revenue from these sources will form a reserve fund, governing the utilisation of which the working committee will frame rules.

(3) Both active and primary membership should be scrutinised at district and pradesh levels from time to time by committees elected by 3/4ths majority. If the district or Pradesh Congress Committees failed to elect such committees with the requisite majority, the committees immediately above them will have the power to scrutinise the rolls.

(4) Active members should submit periodical reports of their activities to the pradesh committees with copies ta the All India Congress Committee. Detailed rules in this behalf will be framed by the Working Committee.

(5) A Pradesh returning officer should be elected with three-fourths majority to conduct elections in the Pradesh. He will work under the guidance of the All India Congress Committee.

(6) There should be provision for nomination of "inadequately represented elements' like scheduled castes and women in all committees of the Congress up to five per cent.

In the forenoon session, the Committee decided to affiliate the Andamans Congress directly with the AICC which would entitle it to send two delegates to the Congress, one of whom might be a delegate to the AICC also. So far the Andamans Congress had not been linked organisationally with the Congress in the sub-continent.

Further rules regarding the affiliation will be framed by the Working Committee.

After a short discussion on the relationship between the Pradesh Congress Committees and the branches of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, especially of Bengal, where differences had been reported, the Committee decided to leave the matter to the leaders of the two organisations for discussion and settlement.

The reports of Mr. Khandubhai Desai and Mr. Badri Nath Varma on their enquiry into the recent Congress election in Bihar were placed before the Committee, which will go into them in detail tomorrow.

All the members and special invitees were present, except Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab and Seth Govind Das.

Those present included Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. G. B. Pant and Mr. Morarji Desai.

Latest From Laos

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter): News only of patrol activity reached France from Indo-China today as the Vietminh Communists apparently continued their "vanishing" tactics in the jungles of Laos.

All 550 Released

BERLIN, May 16 (Reuter): Police today freed all 550 Communists arrested last night while demonstating at a right-wing German Party meeting in the United States sector.

400 Villagers Affected

SURAT, May 16 (PTI): *Mr. Mahiman Desai, Secretary of the Broach District Kisan Sabha, in a statement on the "famine conditions in Broach district", said here today that at least four hundred villages in the Garudeshwar, Nandod, Valia, Wagra, Amod, and Broach Talukas of the district were affected by famine.*

WHEAT QUOTA FOR INDIA

4 1/2 Million Tons For Next Three Years

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA has been allotted four-and-half million tons of wheat by the International Wheat Conference for the next three years. This was disclosed to the reporters by Mr. P. M. Vissonji, adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Conference, who arrived here from London by R.M.S. "Strathmore," today.

Mr. Vissonji added that fresh wheat shipments would begin to arrive from August this year.

Reviewing the deliberations of the conference Mr. Vissonji said that 43 nations had taken part in the conference. The price of wheat fixed by the Conference was two dollars and five cents per bushel. It was regrettable, he added, that the United Kingdom, one of the largest wheat-importing countries in the world had kept out of the agreement, because she thought that the price fixed by the conference was too high.

Dr. D. D. Sathe, Vice-Chairman of the Bombay State Transport Corporation, also returned to the city by the same ship, after an eight-month holiday-cum-study tour of Europe.

Dr. Sathe, who is Motor Transport Controller to the Bombay Government, visited various transport organizations in the U.K. and the Continental countries so as to acquaint himself with the working of the transport situation there.

BENEFIT TO TURBHE

BOMBAY, Saturday: After a month of Herculean labours, in developing the village of Turbhe near Thana, the students of Podar College of Commerce and Economics struck camp and moved out of Turbhe today on completion of their self-appointed task. The 900 villagers of Turbhe were left with a considerably better and cleaner and more efficiently run village today than they lived in before the 30-day invasion by the students.

In the closing ceremony, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Labour Minister, pointed out to the assembled villagers the benefit to their village and exhorted them to be independent from now onwards and not to depend upon either government or private citizens.

Further, the Labour Minister exhorted the villagers to develop their own village industries and trades, and thus expand their economies and increase their annual income. Without such traces, he said, the village economy will be eternally confined to the borders of the village, with no opportunities for expansion.

OBLITERATE DISTINCTIONS

Radhakrishnan On Backward Classes

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI).

The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, said here today that all social distinctions should be obliterated as soon as possible and "Backward Communities, Scheduled Castes, and Tribes become altogether things of the past."

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was inaugurating the All-India Backward Classes Conference, said: "We have held that the more developed communities should assist the less developed ones. Democracy is indivisible like peace or war. You cannot have democracy in politics and autocracy in exploitation in social and economic affairs.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, who presided over the conference, urged Backward Classes to give every possible assistance and co-operation to the backward class commission.

The conference adopted a resolution welcoming the appointment of the Backward Classes Commission. Through another resolution, it expressed its appreciation of what the governments have done and are doing for the furtherance of the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes," and urged them "to further enlarge the facilities to these classes and also see that similar facilities in the field of scholarships, freeships and other concessions are given to the other Backward Classes also."

Mau Mau Still Going Strong

NAIROBI, May 16 (Reuter): Britain's Middle East Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, declared here today "the strength of the Mau Mau terror organisation is still formidable". He said he had found "an inadequate sense of urgency" in combating it "at some levels."

He made this statement to correspondents at the Royal Air Force air field here before returning to his Canal Zone headquarters at Fayid after a five-day tour of military units in Kenya.

African Students Remanded

LICHTENBURG, (Transvaal), May 16 (Reuter): A magistrate today remanded in custody 184 African students, 59 of them women, whose mission training school was burned down yesterday. They were charged with arson, public violence and malicious injury to property.

Tax Clearance & Exemption Certificates

THE Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill is likely to come into force in about a week's time. One of the provisions of the Bill relates to the production of tax-clearance or exemption certificates by people travelling abroad, unless they have been specially exempted by Government.

No certificates or formalities will be necessary for persons leaving India before May 24, 1953, and it is not necessary for them to obtain any certificate from the income-tax authorities. Such certificates will, however, be required of persons (unless, of course, they belong to the expected categories) who travel on or after May 24. In order that no inconvenience be caused to such persons, arrangements have already been made, for the issue of tax-clearance and exemption certificates by Income-Tax Officers at the principal air and sea ports.

Persons of Indian domicile and any other persons who are already assessed should make the application on a prescribed form to the Income-Tax Officer within whose jurisdiction they reside or by whom they are assessed. This Income-Tax Officer will give an authorization form which can be exchanged for a clearance certificate or an exemption certificate, as the case may be, from the officer designated as Income-Tax Officer (Foreign Section) at any one of the following places: Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore and Porbunder.

All other persons, i.e., those of non-Indian domicile not already assessed in India should apply directly to one of the Income-Tax Officers (Foreign Section) on a prescribed form (Form B), copies of which can be obtained from any one of the officers.

Persons who are likely to leave India on or after May 24, are advised to obtain these certificates, as it is the liability of the steamship and air companies to ensure that they are in possession of such certificates, and unless they show their certificates to the companies, they cannot travel without putting the companies in liability for any taxes due from them. Exemption and clearance certificates issued by any Income-Tax Officer (Foreign Section) are valid for all ports and all steamship and air companies.

EXEMPTION

It is proposed, when the Bill becomes law, to except the following categories of persons from the need of producing these certificates: 1. All persons below the age of 18 years, 2. Passengers in transit, holding through tickets, and passengers holding return tickets from a place outside India, provided that the total period spent in India does not exceed 90 days and provided further that during the period of their stay in India they have not earned any taxable income. 3. All employees of the Central and State Governments and local authorities. 4. (a) Diplomatic envoys of foreign and Commonwealth countries accredited to India. (b) Foreign Consular Officers de carriere posted in India (c) Trade Commissioners and Trade Agents de carriere of foreign and Commonwealth countries posted in India. (d) The staff of the officers mentioned at (a), (b) and (c) above, provided that they are nationals of the countries represented by these officers, and wholetime employees of the Governments of those countries and are not engaged in a private occupation of gain in India, and (e) Ojcials of the United Nations and specialised agencies of the United Nations to whom the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947, is applicable. 5. Officials and representatives of foreign and Commonwealth Governments visiting India on the business of their Governments. 6. (a) All persons permitted by the Protector of Emigrants to depart out of India to Ceylon, Burma or Malaya for unskilled work. (b) All persons permitted by the Protector of Emigrants under Section 17 of the Indian Emigrants Act to be recruited for being engaged on skilled work in an overseas country, except those in respect of whom the Protector of Emigrants declares that a tax-clearance or an exemption certificate is necessary.

COUNCIL OF STATES ADJOURNED SINE DIE

Vindhya Pradesh Assembly Bill Passed Without Change

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI).

THE Council of States ended its budget session today and adjourned sine die, after putting through a heavy legislative programme.

The Council of States today resumed discussion on the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill as passed by the House of the People.

Mr. Gulsher Ahmed (Congress—Vindhya Pradesh) said there was no political motive behind the move as in any case the majority of the Congress Party in the State Assembly would be maintained.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru (Ind—U.P.) said Government had advised the President to issue an order referring the matter to the Election Commissioner. Why did the Government make him do it though they knew that under an existing law the office was an office of profit, Dr. Kunzru asked.

Syed Nausher Ali (Congress—West Bengal) said in his opinion the members concerned should have been left to fight out this particular case in a court, and Government could have brought a comprehensive Bill to amend suitably the Part C States Act.

Mr. P. S. Rajgopal Naidu (KLP—Madras) said the members had vacated their seats according to law. To put them back in their seats by legislation was "most atrocious."

MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, the Home Minister. Dr. K. N. Katju, said Parliament had always power to intervene in individual or a group of cases of disqualification of membership of legislatures.

Dr. Katju said that the Vindhya Pradesh Government sought legal advice on the question whether membership of advisory council was an office of profit. They were advised that membership of the advisory council where nothing was given except travelling allowances was not an office of profit. This advice, he said, was wrong.

Dr. Katju assured that the Vindhya Pradesh Government did not confine to the advisory council any particular group or party. The Home Minister said this question of disqualification concerned not only members, but the electorate also.

"I think they are entitled to be saved from the bother, from the trouble, from the enormous excitement of a general election."

The council passed the bill without a change by 105 votes against 20.

HEATED EXCHANGE

Heated exchange and constant interruptions marked the proceedings of the council for the last half hour of the day, after the Law Minister, Mr. C. C. Biswas suggested, that in view of the "wholly and outrageously inadequate" time, the formal motion for reference of the special marriage bill to a Joint Select Committee might be made during the next session.

He said that next on the agenda was the motion for reference of the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill to the same Select Committee, but he could not move the two motions at the same time.

Mr. Biswas had just completed the formal reading of the motion for consideration of the special marriage bill when Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said that the remaining fifteen minutes might be so utilised as to make it possible for the minister to move the motion on the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, there were again cries and counter cries from all sides of the council.

Mr. Biswas in the remaining five minutes had just begun to explain the provisions of the bill, when the council adjourned sine die. He will resume his speech next session.

Fasting M. L. A. Unable To Speak

TRIVANDRUM, May 16 (PTI): Mr. T. A. Ramaswamy, Praja Socialist member of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly and a prominent Labour leader, who is on fast "unto death" for a week, now was reported this morning to very weak and practically unable to speak.

Mr. Ramaswamy undertook the fast following failure of several months efforts to persuade the State Government to intervene in a seven-month-old dispute between workers and management of two of the Salt Factories in South Travancore.

A report received here said that Mr. Ramaswamy's wife has gone on a hunger-strike at her residence at Nagerkoil from today.

BHUPAT BACK IN JAIL

KARACHI, May 16 (PTI).

CONFIRMATION is now available that Bhupat, the notorious dacoit of Saurashtra, is lodged in Hyderabad (Sind) jail under the Public Safety Act.

Sind Government sources said he was arrested earlier this month in Sukkur (Upper Sind) following reports received by Sind police that he might resume his activities.

He was reported to have been released from Sukkur jail in March this year, and according to Sind Government sources he had asked for Pakistan citizenship.

The sources said no decision had yet been taken on his request.

YEOMAN WORK BY BOMBAY N. C. C. BOYS

7 Hours A Day On Community Projects And Evening Classes

GHATAPRABHA, May 16.

An Annual Training Camp of the Bombay NCC Cadets which is being held here, was this morning visited by Major-General U. C. Dube, GOC Bombay Area.

Soon after his arrival, Major-General U. C. Dubey first inspected the work of the chawls constructed by the cadets near the village Konnur and then the three mile road construction by the cadets, from the Gokak Road railway station to Nandpur.

One chawl of 10 tenements is nearing completion and two smaller sets of 6 and 4 tenements and a school building of 6 rooms are progressing well by 300 boys working for 7 hours a day. Another batch of 350 boys working for similar number of hours have nearly completed 1 mile road with drains on either side.

An Army Doctor with 8 medical students are carrying out medical survey in Konnur and Dupadale villages where average 30 per cent per day are given medicine and where medicines are not available, prescriptions are given for malaria, anaemia and skin diseases etc.

Pairs of boys visit the nearby villages in the evening and teach the illiterates. About 120 villages, ages ranging from 20 to 35 attend the classes.

About 700 boys drawn from Army, Navy and Air Force of the NCC from the colleges of Bombay and Saurashtra States are attending this camp which is placed in picturseque surroundings out in the open country and surrounded by Ghataprabha Hill and river. The camp which is for a month commenced on May 4.

The camp comprising of over 100 tents, with snake trenches all round, is self-sufficient in all ways. There are information rooms provided with newspapers, magazines and charts. There is also a medical inspection room. A canteen inside the camp is being run by the boys themselves. A normal day at the camp begins at 6 in the morning and ends at 10 p.m. in the night, with usual rest and recreation. Even with the hard work the boys are cheerful and happy.

Villagers Build Viaduct

JUBBULPORE, May 16 (PTI): Villagers in Saugor District have carried constructive work through voluntary labour and at their own cost.

About a hundred villagers of Sadguan have constructed a furlong-long viaduct by collecting about two hundred cartloads of bricks and stone from a distance of four miles from the site.

In Biblai, villagers dug a well for the village by contributing their labour and also the cost of material.

In Kasganj the villagers built a bund for irrigation purposes by subscribing about twelve hundred rupees.

Commodity Prices

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI): Wholesale prices, as measured by the official index (base: year ended August, 1939-100), showed a steep fall between February, 1942 and March 1953; the index stood at 377.5 in March, 1952, and thereafter tounched 367.1 the lowest level of recent years, in May, 1952, according to an official review of movement of commodity prices for 1952-53.

Indian Delegation, A Focal Point

RAJESHWAR DAYAL'S EFFORTS ARE NOTED

UNITED NATIONS, May 16 (PTI).

THE Indian delegation became the focal point of the diplomatic exchange of views on Korea as the Pan Mun Jom truce talks "teetered" as newspapers put it here today, "dangerously near collapse," cables D. P. Wagle, PTI special correspondent at UN Headquarters.

Realising that both the Communist and the United Nations Command "counter-proposals" were attempts to modify the India-sponsored General Assembly resolution a number of key delegations have welcomed the initiative taken by the Indian delegate Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal in collating ideas on the threatened deadlock.

Following his talks with Mr. Vyshinsky, Mr. Dayal today met successfully Mr. Hans Engen, Chief Delegate of Norway, Mr. D. M. Johnson, Permanent Delegate, Canada, both at the new India House.

Mr. Dayal subsequently arranged for a meeting with Mr. Henri Hoppenot, permanent delegate of France. It is understood these talks with the individual delegates will be continued.

It was authoritatively learned the delegates as a whole were anxious that the truce talks should not collapse once more and they appeared concerned at the lack of liaison between the United Nations delegations at the present critical juncture.

Mr. Dayal's efforts were particularly taken notice of as delegates took it for granted that he had the backing of the Indian Government in his move.

Leading Asian-African delegations also fully supported the widening of what previously used to be an exchange of views within a single group.

Pooling of diplomatic ideas appeared primarily aimed at creating an atmosphere favourable to the continuance of talks despite the apparent hopelessness and remove chances of a complete break.

Viewed in that light, the possibilities of convening the assembly are understood not to have been discussed as hopes of reconciling divergent viewpoints at Pan Mun Jom are not given up.

Secondly, some delegations are reported to have been suggesting that as a possible solvent of difficulty, consideration should be given to the feasibility of calling a Chinese-North Korean delegation for talks at United Nations Headquarters—provided an honourable truce is reached.

The question is quite distinct from the question of United Nations representation which is at present almost undiscussable.

NEHRU'S STATEMENT GETS WIDE PUBLICITY

Indian Prime Minister Nehru's statement on respective truce proposals at Pan Mun Jom received widest publicity today and was believed to have been the immediate cause of the State Department statement on the prisoner of war policies. But the Indian Prime Minister's statement had much private support. It was learned that Canada has complained to the United States against the proposals put forward by the United Nations Command at Pan Mun Jom. Canada was understood to have told the United States that it considered the Communist plan more acceptable than the United States Government did. Nothing has come out publicly regarding Canada's objections, however.

BUDDHA FILM FOR JAPAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An Indian documentary film on places in India sacred to Buddhists will shortly be shown in Japan and other Buddhist countries, it is learnt here. The film entitled "Land of Enlightenment" shows places where Buddha sought and found enlightenment nearly 2,500 years ago. The film produced by Indian Government's Films Division has just been shown throughout India.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME

NEW DELHI, May 16: A meeting of the representatives of the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and the State Government of Delhi was held in the Committee Room in the Central Secretariat this morning to consider ways and means of making the advantages of Postal Life Insurance known to Government and semi-Government employees.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Deputy Minister for Communications, inaugurating the meeting, stated that it was started 70 years ago when there was hardly any private Indian enterprise in the field. Its scope was limited to postal employees only and the maximum amount of insurance to Rs. 4,000. Both the scope and limit were gradually extended so that today it embraces not only all Government servants but also employees of all semi-Governmental bodies and Government-sponsored organisations.

Started by the Government of India seventy years ago, the Postal Life Insurance fund is now Rs. 12 crores with a total business in force if over Rs. 23 crores. Designed exclusively for Government servants and those employed in semi-Governmental bodies, the number of policy holders now exceeds one lakh.

Naumann To Stay Under Arrest

KARLSRUHE, May 16 (Reuter): The Supreme Federal Court here announced today that Werner Naumann, arrested by the British in January on suspicion of plotting a Nazi return to power, would remain under arrest.

Naumann, a former State Secretary in Joseph Goebbel's Nazi Propaganda Ministry, and six alleged associates were handed over to the West German authorities last Monday.

P. S. P. Convention

NAGPUR, May 16 (H.S.): The special All-India convention of the Praja-Socialist Party, which was to have been held at Betul in Madhya Pradesh on June 1, has been postponed to June 15.

SATARA, (H.S.): Shri Naik-Nimbalkar, Public Works Minister Bombay State, declared open Saturday morning an Eye Camp, at the Aryangla Vidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara.

21 WORKERS ARRESTED

For Picketing In Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, May 16 (PTI): Twenty-one workers, picketing the residence of the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association and the office of the Association, were taken into custody today.

This brings the total arrests to 83 since the commencement, last Monday, of the "Satyagraha" by the District Textile Workers' Union demanding immediate implementation of the recommendations of the tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Kandaswami, a mill-hand on fast since Monday for the cause of the Satyagraha, appeared to be very weak today.

The President of the Union has issued a statement that picketting would be extended from next Monday to the residences of other mill owners. It would, however, take a holiday tomorrow.

Eve Trained For Co-Op. Movement

NAGPUR, May 16 (PTI): Co-operative training classes, exclusively for women, for the first time in the history of Co-operative Movement in Madhya Pradesh, were held during April under the auspices of the Sharda Sahkari Gramodyog Bhandar, Amravati, it is officially stated. Thirty-five qualified women candidates attended the classes and received training in Co-operative principles and practice.

Transport Officials To Confer

NEW DELHI, May 16: The economics of diesel versus petrol operation is among the subjects for discussion at the second conference of the representatives of the State Transport Undertakings to be held in Srinagar from May 21 to 23, 1953.

The conference will be inaugurated by Shri O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Transport and Railways.

7 Essential Freedoms Of The Press

LONDON CONFERENCE'S DEMAND

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter): Over one hundred editors from 22 countries broke up here yesterday after a three-day conference called to discuss international press problems.

Before adjourning, the second General Assembly of the International Press Institute passed several resolutions.

One, proposed by Mr. Marcel Stijns, Editor of 'Het Laatste Nieuws,' Brussels, condemned the continued repression of independent newspapers in Argentina by the Peron Government.

It called upon the Institute to stand firmly against "all interference with the flow of information."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Oscar Pollak of "Arbeiterseitung," Vienna.

Another resolution proposed by Mr. Fritz Molden of the "Die Presse," Vienna, instructed the Institute's Secretariat to examine the measures now being taken to create a separate internationally recognised passport for accredited correspondents enabling them to move quickly to all countries recognising it.

Mr. V. K. Narasimhan, Assistant Editor of the "Hindu," Madras seconded.

STEPS TO CUT RATES

Mr. Molden also proposed a resolution directing the Secretariat to study the problem of cutting rates and to consult the authorities concerned. Mr. Eero Petajaniem of "Ilta Sanomat," Helsinki seconded.

Mr. Lester Markel, Sunday Editor of The "New York Times" was re-elected Chairman of the Institute. Mr. G. De Benedetti of "La Stampa," Turin, was elected to the Executive Board in place of Mr. Herbert Moses of "O. Globo" Rio De Janeiro.

The Conference decided to hold its Assembly next year in Vienna.

During the final session, Mr. Vincent Maesar, owner and publisher of The "Berlingske Tidende" Copenhagen, called for seven freedoms of the press—freedom from dictatorship, freedom guaranteed under the constitution, freedom from governmental control, freedom from labour conflicts, freedom from curbs and restrictions on editorial departments; freedom from obstacles in the flow of news; and freedom from outside economic controls.

No Need To Send A Minister

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter): The British Government today turned down a suggestion in the House of Commons that it should send a Minister to Pakistan to try to expedite Indo-Pakistani talks for a settlement of outstanding problems.

Mr. Peter Baker, a Conservative, had suggested the Government should seek to arrange for the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Swinton or a high emissary to go.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs said: "The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Ali, will have an early opportunity of meeting his fellow Commonwealth Prime Ministers when he visits this country for Her Majesty's coronation, and the British Government for its part is looking forward with pleasure to discussions with him."

2 CHILDREN KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

AHMEDABAD, May 16 (PTI):—Two children died instantaneously and their father was seriously injured last night when a house collapsed as a result of heavy rains and cyclone in the Metal village, about 35 miles from here, according to information received here last night.

The injured father was removed to the Ahmedabad hospital. The roofs of several houses in the village were blown away by the cyclone which swept the village it was learnt.

BETTER TERMS FOR TUBEWELL PROJECT

Plan To Be Expedited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Rs. 2.10 crore North Gujerat tubewell project, which due to certain technical difficulties was not executed according to schedule, will, it is now learnt, be implemented with greater speed and expedition.

The new terms offered by the Bombay Government to the firm of contractors to whom the work had been entrusted—Messrs. National Tubewells, Ltd., it is learnt today, will remove all the hitches which were hitherto prevalent and impeded the progress of the work.

According to the fresh terms, the Company will be in a position to complete the entire project within a maximum period of two years. The work will begin from June and the new schedule stipulates that 15 tubewells will be completed every month in the earlier stages and twenty, later, the pace being increased as additional equipment and machinery arrive.

The agreement which has been finalised during the course of the last two months will be signed when the Public Works Minister, Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar, who is out of Bombay, returns to the city on Tuesday next.

The scheme is being carried out with the sum of Rs. 2.10 crores, given to the State by the Centre. It envisages the digging of 400 tubewells in the water scarcity areas of the Northern districts of Gujarat.

BIHAR TURNS DOWN W. BENGAL DEMAND

PATNA, May 16, (PTI).

THE Bihar Legislative Assembly passed last night, by an overwhelming majority, the special motion on the issue of amalgamation of certain parts of Bihar with West Bengal with an amendment of Mr. Lakshmi Narain Sudhanshu (Congress) regretting the inability of the House to agree with the West Bengal Assembly's resolution of August 1952.

Mr. Sirish Chandra Banerjee, leader of the Lok Sevak Sangh, forced and lost a division with only seven votes in his favour when the motion was put to vote.

Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, who made an 8500-word statement while winding up the debate was loudly cheered by both Congress and opposition members on the conclusion of his 80-minute speech.

Two amendments—one moved by Mr. Murali Manohar Prasad (Cong.) and the other by Mr. Kukund Ram Tanti (Jharkhand) were withdrawn.

Drew Pearson To Pay Damages

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter): Mr. Drew Pearson, the American columnist, was ordered yesterday to pay 50,000 dollars for libelling a lawyer he accused of acting as a "propagandist" for the Dutch Government. The lawyer Mr. Norman Littell, a former American Assistant Attorney-General, was awarded this amount as "compensatory damages", by a Federal Court jury.

He was also awarded a single dollar "punitive damages".

NEW DELHI: An international conference of University students and professors has been arranged by the Indian and Canadian Committees of the World University Service in Mysore state next month, it was learnt here.

TEMPLE THROWN OPE TO HARIJANS

HYDERABAD, May 15 (PT The ancient Rajeshwera temp at Vemulawada, Karimnag District, was thrown open Harijans when the Social Se vice Minister Mr. Shanker D visited that village on May The Minister who was acco panied by Mrs. Rajmani De MLA (SCF) and others was ceived with temple honours.

3 JET VAMPIRES FO INDIA

NICOSIA, Airport (Cyprus May 16 (Reuter): Three trai type Jet Vampires accompanied a Dakota, all bearing Indian Force markings, landed here yesterday—on their way from L don to India where the jets will delivered to the Indian Air Fo

Japanese Expedition To Himalayan Peak

KATHMANDU, May 16 (PT The Japanese expedition to un quered Himalayan peak of Ma aslu (26,658 feet) established advance base camp at 18,500 in the third week of April, acco ing to the latest message rec ing here. Sama village at a hei of 13,000 feet, 160 miles nor west of here is to serve as a bas base headquarters for all the teen mountaineers and the sc tists of the team, a source in c tact with the expedition said.

KATHMANDU: The Nepali F reign Office announced here to that India has offered 89 schol ships in 27 subjects to Ne under the Colombo Plan at "specific request" of Nepal G ernment.

Protection Of Wild Birds & Animals

HUNTING PROHIBITED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE hunting of black panther, cheetah, Indian lion, Indian wild ass, brow-antlered deer, pigmy hog, bustard (including great Indian bustard), pink-headed duck, pea-fowl and white-winged wood duck is prohibited in Bombay State.

This is the sequel of the Government declaring the whole year as the close-time for these wild birds and animals under Section 16 of the Bombay Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1951.

Section 17(9) of the Act prohibits a person, notwithstanding that he holds a game licence for the purpose, to hunt any game animal during the close-time.

The Government has also specified six months, from April to September, every year as the close-time for spot-bill ducks, nuktas, whistling teals, large and small, cotton teals, ducks geese and swans (all kinds other than those specified above), water-birds (excluding storks, egrets and herons), sand-grouses (of all species), spur-fowls, jungle-fowls, partridges, grey and painted, quails (all species), pigeons and doves (all species), hares (all species), nilgais, black bucks (males only with horns over 12"), chinkaras (males only), four-horned antelopes, barking deer, hyaenas and wolves. This means no one can hunt any of these wild birds and animals during these six months in any year.

JAP METHOD OF RICE GROWING

Short Training Course

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A short-term training course in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation for the staff of the Agriculture Department, enthusiastic farmers, social workers, village level workers and others willing to join it is being conducted at 13 different places in Bombay State.

The course is of a twelve-day duration—two days in each of the months of April, May, June, July, August and October. In each month, the classes are run for six days so as to enable more trainees to take advantage of the course In each batch, 20-30 trainees are admitted.

Thirteen places at which the course is being conducted are Karjat, in Kolaba District; Kosbad, in Thana District; Igatpuri, in Nasik District; Vyara, in Surat District; Nawagam, in Kaira District; Dohad, in Panchmahals District; Dabjoi, in Baroda District; Ratnagiri; Vadgaon, in Poona District, Mugad, in Dharwar District; Kumta and Jagalbet in North Kanara District; and Kolhapur.

The classes which were held from April 20 to 25 will be continued from May 18 to 23, from June 15 to 20, from July 13 to 18, from August 10 to 15 and from October 12 to 17.

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT NEAR BULSAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The new pharmaceutical plant constructed by Lederle Laboratories (India) at Parnera, Bulsar, will be opened by Mr. George V. Allen, American Ambassador to India, on May 23 next. The plant is to be dedicated to the memory of the late Indian scientist, Dr. Yellapragada Subba Row. A commemorative plaque of Dr. Subba Row will be unveiled on the occasion.

M. B. Sabha Chief Arrested

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI): Mr. G. S. Gandhe, President of the Madhya Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, was arrested today at the New Delhi railway station.

Mr. Gandhe was on his way to Jammu with a batch of volunteers to stage demonstration in support of the Praja Parishad movement there.

Thundershowers In Punjab Hills

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 16 (PTI).

The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday, May 16:—

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the Punjab hills and occurred locally in Assam, with a very heavy fall of 14 inches at Cherrapunji. A few thundershowers were also reported from Orissa, the plains of the Punjab (I) and East Rajasthan. Weather was dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures continued to be markedly above normal in south coastal Andhradesa and appreciably above normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, North Tamilnad and Mysore, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, West Madhya Pradesh, Kutch and North Gujarat.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and the Punjab Kumaon Hills and at a few stations in the rest of North-east India outside Bihar and South-east Madhya Pradesh. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also likely to occur in the plains of the Punjab (I).

Day temperatures are likely to be appreciably above normal in North-east India outside Assam, in coastal Andhradesa and the south peninsula. In Rajasthan and the adjoining areas, they are likely to continue appreciably below normal.

The following is the farmer's weather bulletin forecast issued by Met. Office at Santa Cruz, Bombay, and valid till Monday morning: Dry weather.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

The following is the daily All-India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	102	75	0	0	—0.3
BOMBAY	92	78	0	0.2	+0.1
Calcutta	99	84	0	2.5	—3.3
Cherapunji	70	1	14.1	83.2	+26.8
Madras	108	83	0	0.3	—1.0
Nagpur	105	80	0	0.4	—1.0
New Delhi	100	81	0	0.2	—0.9
Poona	96	71	0	2.6	+1.7
Sholapur	103	76	0	0.8	—0.3
Surat	94	81	0	0	—0.2

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Undertone Unchanged

CALCUTTA, May 16 (PTI): market showed no material alterations with regard to the general undertone and the volume of business was limited.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1986 82-12 s lot., 3 per cent Loan 1964 92-15.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 17-4, New Victoria Pref. 3-12.

COALS: Central India 4-15. New Beerbhoom 20-8.

JUTES: Agarpara 19-4, Anglo-India 235, Auckland 139, Barnagore 169 sl., Belvedere 218, Budge Budge 175 ct, Standard 155, Champdany 160, Howrah 24-15, India 136, Presidency 5-8, Union 190.

ENGINEERINGS: Kumardhubi Eng. 8-8, Indian Iron 25-7, Textile Machinery 5-9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper. 2-14, Sone Valley Cement 7-5, Airways India Ltd. 11, Angelo Bros. 17-6 ct., Bharat Airways 2-4, B.I. Corpn. 8-11, Indian Cable 19, Indian National Air 4-2, Martin Burn 19-6 ct., Indo-Burma Petrol 56-4, India Paper Pulp 173, India Steamship Pref. 89, Port Shipping 12-6.

SUGARS: Balrampur 7-6, Belsund 8-2, Carew and Co. 6-9, Cawnpore 30-8, Champaran 22-4, Darbhanga 9-6.

TEA: Loobah 3,

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 16: Cotton Rollerginned 289-F Multan 68, NT 63-8, to 64-8, LSS 61, Four F Bahawalpur quality 58, Desi Sind 69-70, Desi Punjab 64-66. Market steadier owing business with China against coal barter and reports about negotiations going on with Australia for wheat against cotton. With arrivals falling down statistical position getting strong.

Cottonseeds 6-12 to 7-4, steadier. Gold 88-12, firm.

Delhi Quotations

NEW DELHI, May 16 (PTI): Delhi sugar rates:—

Daurala ready 33-6, Mills 31-2, Samboli 33-8, 30-12, Meerut 32-12, 30-4, Moana 32-8, 30-4, Modinagar 33, 31, Deoband 33, 30-6, Ramlakshman 32-4, 30-4, Katholi 33-4, 30-6, Mansurpur 33, 30-6.

Delhi Groundnut Oils:—May 73-8, July 76-2.

Central Railway General Manager

Shri H. P. Hira, General Manager, Central Railway, is proceeding on two months' leave from May 19, 1953. Shri A. Saldhanha, Senior Deputy General Manager of that Railway will officiate as General Manager, Central Railway, in the vacancy.

QUAKE SHOCK: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 610 miles away from here, was recorded by the Seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 2-10 p.m. I.S.T. yesterday.

Release Of Well-Behaved Prisoners On Furlough

SYSTEM PLACED ON A PERMANENT FOOTING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 13.

The amendment Act places on a permanent footing the system of release of well-behaved prisoners on furlough occasionally. It also empowers the Government to punish prisoners if they abuse the concession furlough by breaking any of the conditions on which they are released.

Under the recommendations of the Jails Reform Committee, the Government had so far been releasing well-behaved prisoners on furlough occasionally in exercise of its powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure and experience has shown that the system has worked satisfactorily.

TWO MORE ACTS

Two Amendments Acts have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 14. They are the Bombay Public Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1953, and the Bombay Evacuee Interest (Separation) Validity and Supplementary Act, 1953.

While the first Amendment Act removes certain difficulties experienced in the course of the administration of the Act which were represented to the Government by members of the public as well as persons connected with the administration, the second Amendment Act supplements and validates certain provisions of the 1951 Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, May 16.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan	1954 ..	98	5
2¾% Loan	1955 ..	98	4
2½% Loan	1961 ..	90	11
2¾% Loan	1960 ..	93	11
2¾% Loan	1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan	1953-55 ..	100	8
3 % Loan	1957 ..	98	12
3 % Loan	1958 ..	98	1
3 % Loan	1959-61 ..	96	10
3 % Loan	1963-65 ..	92	8
3 % Loan	1964 ..	92	11
3 % Loan	1966-68 ..	90	10
3 % Loan	1970-75 ..	86	9
3 % Loan	1986 or later ..	82	9
3½% Loan	1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan	1960-70 ..	102	4
4½% Loan	1955-60 ..	103	8
4½% Loan	1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal	1964 ..	100	4
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	8
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal		103	8

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 8th May:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	10,90,89,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	513,26,82,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	1,85,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	319,87,01,000
Cash in India	32,12,78,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	38,34,49,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,96,90,000
Money at call and short notice in India	14,10,76,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	300,73,43,000
Advances in India	477,97,07,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	61,89,20,000

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 16.

PORBUNDAR:			
B.L.	63	0	0
B.K.	62	0	0
N.N.	61	0	0
VERAVAL:			
Vishnu	61	0	0
M.J	60	0	0
BELGAUM:			
No. 1	54	0	0
No. 2	50	0	0
Sankheshwar	50	0	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, May 16.

45 x 11 Pics	95		
April-June	94-1/2		
50 x 10 Pics	84-1/2		
40 x 7-1/2 Pics	64-1/2		
D. W. Bags	Rs. 93	0	0
April-June	89	0	0
July-September	89	0	0
Liverpool	116	0	0
B. Twine	104	0	0
Twine	47	8	0

Metal Market

BOMBAY, May 16.

Quotations of the Metal Exchange Association Ltd. were as under:—

Copper Ingots	181	0	0
June Delivery	171	0	0
Zinc Ready	49	0	0
June Delivery	49	0	0
Lead Ready	60	0	0
June Delivery	59	8	0
Tin Ready	128	8	0
June Delivery	125	8	0

N. Y. Cotton

NEW YORK, May 15.

Prices advanced early on active dealings on good trade demand credited partly to mill account coupled with increased commission house buying and short covering with some stoploss orders uncovered on the upturn.

The buying was attributed to prospects of large export sales of United States cotton to Japan and the deadlocked Korean armistic talks.

A fair amount of hedging and liquidation selling by locals was readily absorbed.

Gains were extended in the afternoon reflecting light but persistent trade buying and shortcovering principally in old-crop July.

Demand for spot position was attributed to possibility of a tight supply situation towards the end of the season due partly to operation of Government Loan, continued good domestic consumption of cotton and delayed start in new crop plantings.

Advances were well maintained in late dealings despite the appearance of some week-end profittaking, finally closing steady.

Sales approximated 225,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

July	34.10
October	33.88
December	33.87
March	33.96
Middling Spot	34.50

July highest 34.12 at 12-44 p.m. and lowest 33.97 at 10-48 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	34.07
October	33.87
December	33.87
March	33.97
Middling Spot	33.55

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, May 15.

Following initial steadiness prices sagged under liquidation of May contracts and commission house selling attracted by Thursday's upturn as well as week-end considerations. A part of the pressure in wheat was also evidently based on optimistic weather reports from the northwest spring wheat belt.

Commercial demand for grains was slow with domestic flour interests reported buying only on hand to mouth oasis.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	2.15 1/4
July	2.14 3/4
September	2.18 3/4
December	2.23 7/8

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, May 15.

Extending Thursday's late rally rails scored a recovery high but this failed to carry weight in other divisions noteably industrials.

The latter group after a promising start turned reactionary with operators awaiting developments in steel negotiations in reflection of this the list showed irregularly higher tendency—mostly fractional in extent—in modest activity.

At noon the averages were industrials 277.92 and rails 105.53.

Activity dwindled as the market hovered around earlier levels specialties attracted some attention.

Of interest but no market influence was the view of general Omar Bradley that even if the Korean war ends there will be continued need for high defence spending "far into the future as we possible can see."

The market closed irregular with gains slightly in the majority.

Sugar Market

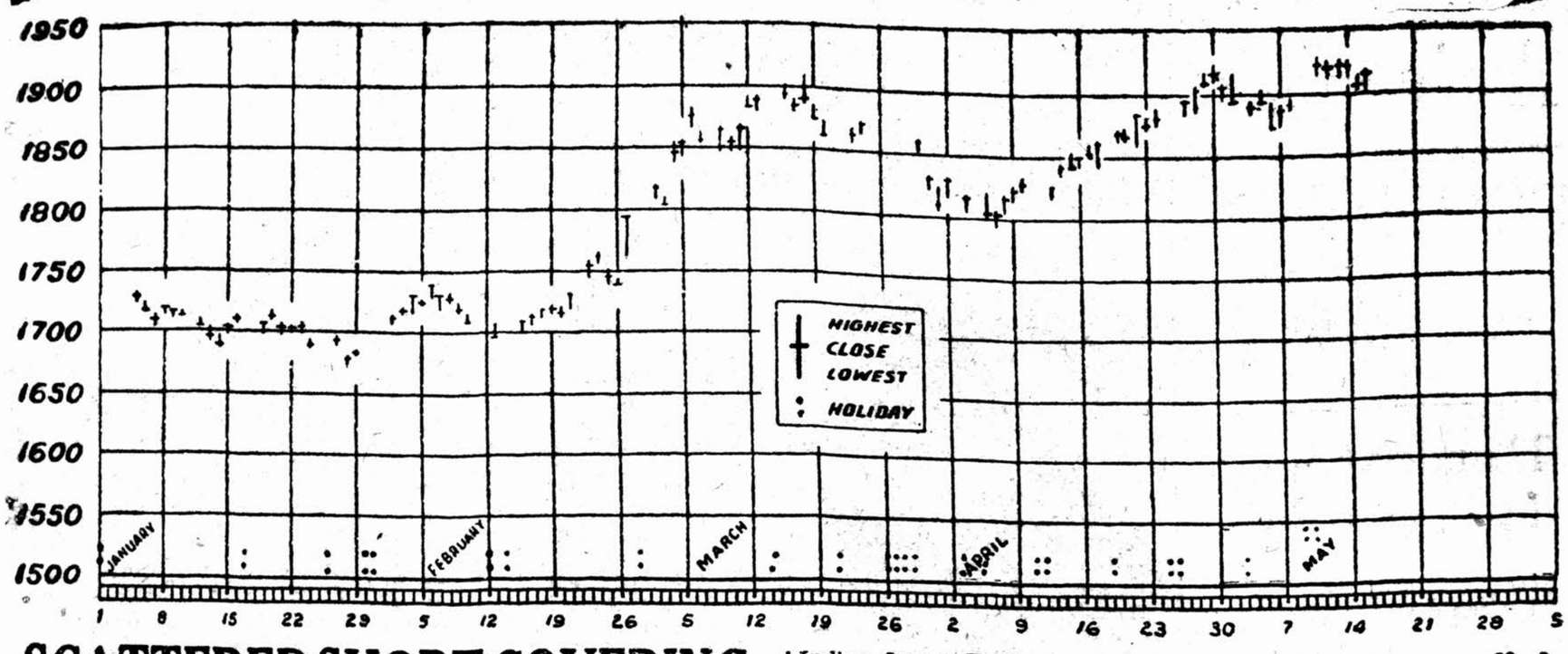
BOMBAY, May 16.

Ready	87-8 to 96-8		
Vaishak	86	4	0
Shravan	86	14	0

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 14th May 1953	300039
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 14th May 1953	863829
Same period last year	713587
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th May, 1953	604244
Same time last year	601762

TATA STEEL DEFD: Price Movements



SCATTERED SHORT COVERING IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Rule Steady

BOMBAY, May 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady today under scattered week-end short covering in speculative counters. The volume of business was restricted and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1905 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1907-8 and advanced at Rs. 1910 under short covering by recent sellers. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 330 and Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 25-6.

Cotton Mill shares were also steady under mild support. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 393-12. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 312 and Svadeshi Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 257.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares were placed at Rs. 13-10. Associated Cement were quoted at Rs. 171 and Bombay Burmas came in business at Rs. 380.

Later on the early buying continued and Tata Steel Defds. after advancing at Rs. 1913-12 steadied at Rs. 1912-8. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 331 and Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 25-7. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 394 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 313. Tone of the market was steady.

Towards the close Tata Steel Defds advanced at Rs. 1917-8 and closed at Rs. 1916-4. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 332. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 395 and Kohinoors were done at Rs. 313-4.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1920 at 4 p.m.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8) XD	395	0	0
Kohinoor (12) XD	313	4	0
Century (12) XD	279	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16) XD	259	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	175	0	0
Simplex (6)	180	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	158	0	0
Indore (5)	94	6	0
Gokak (7) XD	218	8	0
Swan (30)	445	0	0
Finlay (20)	315	0	0
Edward (15)	247	8	0
Morarji (12)	200	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	14	6
I. United Ord. (1-5-0)	10	14	0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	12	9
Madhusudan (6-4)	83	0	0
Podar (10)	140	0	0
Khatau (10)	183	2	0
B. R. Cotton	46	0	0
Standard (30) XD	307	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	332	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1916	4	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	136	0	0
Indian Iron (15)	25	8	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-5)	171	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	383	12	0
Belapur (16)	238	8	0
Shivrajpur (5-2) XD	55	12	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	10	0
Premier Construction	92	8	0
Tata Chemical	9	5	6
Tata Oil (2)	33	12	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10) XD	8	10	0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	2	14	0
Alcock (11-8)	318	12	0
Wimco (11) XD	225	10	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	151	0	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1431	4	0
Tata Power (25)	1516	4	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	43	0	0
Phoenix (8)	112	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3310	0	0
Kurla (8)	108	12	0
Colaba (4)	71	0	0
New City (10)	150	0	0
Minerva (6)	100	8	0
Bradbury (100)	720	0	0
Bharat (2)	25	0	0
Mysore (4)	123	2	0
Model Mills (7-8)	143	12	0
Dawn (6)	59	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	577	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	160	10	0
Western (160)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1750	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3200	0	0
Tata Mills	44	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	155	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	25	8	0
New United Mills (1)	25	2	0
Madhusudan B (1)	13	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	173	12	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	145	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (5) XD	109	6	0
Ahmedabad New	114	1	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	131	14	0
Broach (0-5)	7	6	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	9	0
Nagpur Elec (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	125	0	0
Bombay Suburbon (4)	125	10	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40)	1867	8	0
Imperial New (10)	460	0	0
Central	63	12	0
Central New	65	8	0
Bank of India (4)	155	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	10	0
Baroda (3-8)	114	0	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	35	12	0
Jaipur	21	8	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	7160	0	0
Empire (20)	552	8	0
New India (2)	42	12	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	5	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	0	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	10	0
Neptune	4	8	0
Industrial and Prud	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C P. (2-6)	99	8	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	35	8	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	137	8	0
Burma Petrol	1	3	6
Mackenzie (6)	90	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	24	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	250	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	0	0
Indian Invest Trust (4) XD	140	9	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	49	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	12	0
Alembic (8)	105	0	0
Supreme Industries	81	8	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	32	8	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4) XD	141	4	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	232	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
National Rayon	94	6	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	80	0	0
Digvijay Cement	75	0	0
Phalton (8)	86	4	0
Polson	114	0	0
Killick Industry	155	0	0
Killick Industry New	87	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	12	0
Indian Iron	107	4	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Powef (7-8)	1300	0	0
Hydro Elec.	122	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	301	14	0
Central India (5)	515	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	235	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	180	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	82	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	318	12	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	102	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	95	8	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	14	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	123	12	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	121	14	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	84	0	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	87	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	88	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1955	93	8	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	7	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	182	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	87	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	65	0	0
Air-India	84	0	0
Air Services	4	3	0
Air-India International	105	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	2	0
Walchand Motor	41	8	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	5	0
Burma Corporation	1	12	0
Rally Ord.	77	4	0
Rally Pref.	82	8	0
Tata Loco	84	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 16.

120 D Ready Japan	4	7	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	3	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	6
150 D Ready Italy	4	1	6

150 D' Box May
Opening 807, highest 809, lowest 805, close 806.

150 D' Box June
Opening 810, highest 816, lowest 812, close 813.

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, May 16.

Mercury	490
Valshak	478
Cloves Old	665
Cloves New	705
Cassia	58/4

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, May 16.

Rajapur	385
Alleppey	385
Three Star	360
Office	375
Ginger	61

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 16.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-14-6
Bharat 25 25-4 25
B. Dyeing 391-4 90-10 95
C. India 172-8 72-4 75
Century 273-8 78 77 79
E. Textiles 247-8
Elphinstone 43
Finlay 315
Gokak 218 18-8 17-8 18-8
I. U. Defd. 1-12-6 1-12-9
„ Ord. 10-12-6 10-14
Indore 95 93-12 94-6
Khatau 183-2
Kohinoor 311 13-12 12-4 14 13-4
Laxmi 577-8
Madhusudan 83
New City 150
New Great 157 58
Phoenix 112-8
Podar 138-12 40
Simplex 181 80 80-8
Standard 300-10 7-8 5 8-2 7-8
Svadeshi 256 55-8 60 59-8
Swan 442-8 45
Tata Mill 43-12 44
Vishnu 161-14 62-8 60-10
B. Steam 35-8
Scindia 13-9-6 13-10-6 13-9-6 13-10

BANKS—
Baroda 115
Central 63-12
„ New 65-8 65-4 65-8
Imperial 1867-8
„ New 460 58-12
India 155
U. Commercial 35-8 35-12

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 109-6 9-11 9-6
Andhra 1432-8 33-12 31-4
Hydro 151
Hydro Pref. 122-8
Power 1515, 16-4
Power Pref. 1300
Jupiter 7-2
New India 42-12 43 42-12

STEELS
I. Iron 25-6 25-8
Tata Defd 1903-12 17-8 16-4
Tata Ord. 328-8 32
Tata IInd 135-4 36 35-12 36

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 318-2 18-12 17-8 12-8
A. Cement 170-4 71-4 71
Belapur 232 38-8
B. B. Old 380 83-12
B. B. New 137-8
B. B. Petrol 1-3-3 1-3-6
B. I. C. 8-10
I. Copper 2-14-3 2-14
Killick 153
Rayon 93 92-12 94-4
Rayon Pref. 87
P. Const. 91-12 92-8
P. Const Ist 102-4
Shivrajpur 55-8 55-12
Tata Chem. 9-5-6
Tata Oil 33-12
Wimco 226-10

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 16.

The local produce market was steady today and under persistent buying prices are gradually hardening. The general feeling is also bullish. Groundnuts Nizam were quoted at Rs. 50-4. Bold bazar quality were placed at Rs. 48-12. Khandesh and Madras were done at Rs. 49-8. June-July and August-September contracts were placed at Rs. 49. Oil local mill was quoted at Rs. 76-8. Ready was quoted at Rs. 25-4, June Rs. 25-6 and July Rs. 25-8. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 33-8, June-July at Rs. 34 and August-September at Rs. 35. Linseed Oil was quoted at 17-6. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 27, June-July at Rs. 27 and August-September business was done at Rs. 27-12. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 37-8 and June-July was placed at Rs. 38-8. Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 32-4

Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 160 and closed at Rs. 165. September opened at Rs. 159-4 and after advancing at Rs. 164 closed at Rs. 163-12.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	50	8	0
Coromandal	50	8	0
Khandesh	50	8	0
Karad Bold	50	0	0
Bold 55-60 PM	48	8	0
Quality 75-80 PM	48	8	0
June-July	49	10	0
August-September	49	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May Delivery	165	0	0
September	163	12	0
Madras	33	0	0
Gujerat	32	8	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32	8	0
Kanpur	31	12	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold	34	8	0
Small	33	0	0
Satna	33	8	0
June-July	34	10	0
August-September	35	8	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	38	0	0
Three Zilla	37	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	27	4	0
Kanpur	25	4	0
June-July	27	6	0
August-September	28	0	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	23	10	0
Moglai	23	6	0
Mohuda	27	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	25	12	0
May	25	9	0
June	25	10	0
July	25	13	0
Linseed Oil	17	12	0
Castor Oil Ready	18	10	0
First Pressure	19	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 16.

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with limited business. Arrivals are reported above average offtake.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 163-2 and advanced at Rs. 163-12 on scattered buying and covering. Thereafter there was some liquidation and Silver declined at Rs. 163-8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 163.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87-2 and after advancing at Rs. 87-5 steadied at Rs. 87-3. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 87-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 57-12.

Later on there was further buying and the market closed as under—

Ready silver	163	11	0
Forward	164	2	0
Ready gold	87	13	0
Forward	87	7	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 16.

After the recent increased liquidation, there was cessation selling today on the cotton exchange where scattered covering imparted steady tone.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 721 against yesterday's close at Rs. 720. There was small short covering which in the absence of selling advanced the market at Rs. 723. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 711.

Thereafter there was further buying and August delivery advanced at Rs. 725. The market closed as under—

I C C May	712	0	0
I C C August	724	12	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, May 16.

Vaishak 2nd	2690 to 2720
Jeth	2700 to 2730

talking of BOOKS

FINDS PEACE IN MONASTERY

Soul Caught In Vortex Of Modern Civilisation

THE SEVEN STOREY MOUNTAIN: By Thomas Merton, Published by The New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York. Price 50 cents.

HERE is an autobiography of a man's soul caught in the vortex of a cruel, stupid and frightened civilization heading speedily to ruin.

Its gradual awakening, its search for peace and its final attainment of grace constitute the story told in the five hundred and odd pages of this book.

The writer, Thomas Merton led a normal worldly life till the age of twenty-six. He had lost his mother when he was very young and was brought up partly by well-meaning, affectionate grandparents and partly by, a sensitive and earnest father—an artist by temperament as well as profession. He had little or no religious education and did not display any precocious leanings in that direction. After a hectic childhood spent in various places where his father happened to be painting he spent a few years in England studying at Oakham.

At the age of fifteen he experienced the acute misery of seeing his father suffering from a tumor on the brain and dying a slow tortured death. This accelerated the vague unrest of spirit of which he was already conscious but there was no deliberate turning towards religion.

Hindu Philosophy

As a university student he distinguished himself by his interest in literature and passed through the usual phases of interest in Communism and love of modern art. He read much and had a very wide range of favourite authors from D. H. Lawrence to William Blake. Inspired by Huxley he tried to read Hindu Philosophy but could not make much of what he terms "Oriental Mysticism." Unaided by a proper guide, he does not seem to have grasped its essence, as can be seen clearly from passages like the following:—

"..... The strange jumble of myths and theories and moral aphorisms and elaborate parables made little or no real impression on my mind."

Again, speaking of Oriental mysticism he says, "It is simply more or less useless, except when it is mixed up with elements that are strictly diabolical and then of course these dreams and annihilations are designed to wipe out all vital moral activity, while leaving the personality in control of some nefarious principle, either of his own or from outside himself."

All the while, together with this search for a stable philosophy of life, he went on living the ordinary, mildly dissipated life of a typical young gentleman around town. He drank, went on the usual round of entertainment that bored him stiff, had girl friends and saw movies. Impelled by a series of incidents and a powerful inner urge he became a Catholic, though Catholicism was the only form of religion which he had been brought up to look down upon. He experienced a glorious happiness and peace by this conversion, but the time had not come for him yet to turn away entirely from the worldly life.

Peace At Last

Tossed by a conflict between the hunger of his soul and the dull inanities of existence he turned more and more inwards till one day he told himself quite casually. "I think I ought to go and enter a monastery and become a priest." That marked the beginning of the end. The rest of the book tells how swinging between hope and despair he turned towards several monastic orders and at last found his place in the Trappist monastery at Gethsemani. His troubled soul had come home at last and found blessed peace.

It is from that monastery, living as Father M. Louis that Thomas Merton has written this book. It is a great book written in an honest, direct revealing manner. Though it overflows with enthusiasm and partiality for Catholicism as may be naturally expected, there is no deliberate attempt at conversion. And in the parts where he exposes the folly of our modern godless existence his pen becomes forceful with truth. The book displays a diverting sense of humour and is alive with many vital characters from the lively American grandfather Pop to the contemplative Brahmachari from India. But it is Thomas Merton himself who absorbs our attention from the first page to the last, as the central figure. In his doubts, misgivings, faint and flickering hopes, vague yearnings for true religion, his faith in God and the ultimate fulfillment of his destiny there is a reality and life that crosses the boundaries of race and creed and embraces all humanity.

Here is a book that cannot be read and forgotten easily, and that is much more than can be said of most contemporary publications.

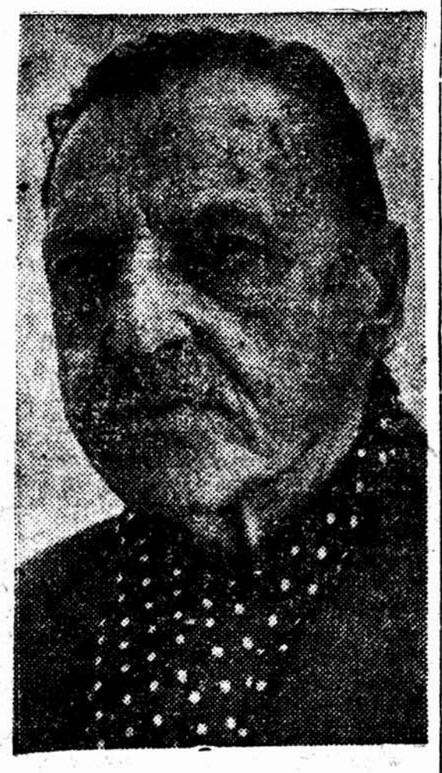
* *

On Physics

TEXT BOOK OF PHYSICS (Part One): By Dr. Snehamay Datta. Published by A. Mukherjee & Co., Ltd. 2 College Square. Calcutta. Price Rs. 7/8.

A text book of Physics that can well compete with foreign publications of the same nature is written by Dr. Snehamay Datta, Registrar of the Calcutta University. It is intended for the use of B.Sc. students and is divided into three main sections dealing with the general properties of matter, sound and light. An introductory preface at the beginning and a comprehensive summary at the end of every section are added. This device will prove very helpful to the students. They will also be benefited by the exhaustive list of questions and a complete index which are given at the end. More than two hundred and fifty figures are included in order to illustrate and explain the theories propounded.

—D. G. P.



W. Somerset Maugham

Universities In Britain

UNIVERSITIES IN BRITAIN: By S. R. Dongerkery. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Rs. 6.

THE Imperial Relations Trust Travelling Fellowship for 1950-51 enabled the Registrar of Bombay University to visit British universities and this concise little volume is the fruit of his studies.

It does not attempt any detailed study of the history of British universities, but gives us instead a brief survey of the different types of university and university college that have developed in Britain. Of interest to the general reader, this book is probably designed by Mr. Dongerkery to give all those concerned with teaching and administration in Indian universities an account of the solution that Britain has found to her university problems.

The chief point that seems to have struck Mr. Dongerkery is that British universities are state-aided to the extent of more than half their revenue and yet the government does not interfere at all in the administration, the appointment of teachers or any other sphere of university life; the government is prepared to be the financing partner with no strings attached.

Since more than 70 per cent of the students are at the universities with a state grant or scholarship the state carries an enormous share of the cost of maintaining the excellent standard of university education. The state has taken the place of the private benefactor of pre-estate duty and super-tax days.

Two Types

Perhaps only a foreigner can survey 'Oxbridge' and 'redbrick', two essentially different types of university, dispassionately and without prejudice. To a great extent the older universities have preserved the tradition of classical and liberal scholarship for which they were founded, religion still plays a large part in the life of 'Oxbridge' and they have succeeded in preserving the leisured way of life of another, more gracious age in spite of the fact that an increasingly large number of the students now come from lower middle class and working class homes. The 'redbrick' universities are a fairly recent development; with a scientific and technological bias they are closely associated with the life of the industrial areas in which they are situated. These, together with London and the Scottish universities, form the main types of university.

Mr. Dongerkery has much to say about examinations, libraries and laboratories, the tutorial system and the formal lecture, residential colleges and halls of residence, all of which will be of great interest to those who are concerned with the organisation of our universities which are still in a formative stage.

—T. D.

ENGLISH WRITERS—W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

THE English novel first came into existence with the explicit if unstated object of telling a story in a readable manner.

English novelists from Samuel Richardson downwards have kept this objective shining like a beacon light in front of them in a straight and narrow path that has often led the novel as a literary medium to stellar heights of story-telling. Defoe, Richardson and Fielding were all brilliant story-tellers; so was the coterie of England's great female writers—the Bronte sisters, Elizabeth Gaskell and George Eliot. And with Walter Scott, the novel as a medium of tale-narration perhaps touched its zenith.

The mighty Victorians—Dickens, Thackeray, Hardy and Meredith—each led the novel into a different channel; with them, however, the main objective—the art of telling a gripping story—was never lost sight of. But with the moderns and more particularly with the start of the first World War, this main aim of the novel seems to have become perverted. Aldous Huxley, D. H. Lawrence, Graham Greene and Charles Morgan (to name only a few) seem to be constantly missing the wood for the trees. Motivated as they are by the philosophic introspection and the psycho-analytical trend of their century, they often leave the reader pining for a good down-to-earth story on the classical model.

Yet one English novelist, while belonging to the modern school, stands apart from it; with him plot is paramount. He is the master narrator, the story-teller incarnate of his generation; and if not the greatest, he is at least the most readable of them all. His name—W. Somerset Maugham.

STORY OF YOUTH

William Somerset Maugham was born in 1874. Much of his youth was spent in a small English country village, of which his uncle was the rector and of which he seems to have given a faithful picture in his partly autobiographical novel —"Of Human Bondage." Trained for the law, he later deserted it for his first love—literature.

His first novel—"Liza Of Lambeth," an inconsequential story that could hardly have portended the shape of things to come—appeared in 1897, and since then a spate of work—novels, short stories and dramas—have flowed from the pen of this prolific writer. "Of Human Bondage" was published in 1915; "Moon And Sixpence" in 1919; and his other novels include "The Painted Veil," "The Razor's Edge", and "Cakes And Ale." His monumental work is, of course, "Of Human Bondage", the story of a youth who is driven, headlong and reckless, by love of an ungrateful slut—a fascination that goes beyond the bounds of rational behaviour, and which in its very irrationality savours of a remorseless cosmicality dogging the footsteps of man. It is only in this book that Maugham sometimes touches that epic quality which all his other work so sadly lacks. For the rest, while always the consummate master of force of narrative, he seems to lack stature, and that is why so many of his critics insist that in the scheme of the English novel, Maugham's is not a lasting contribution and will not survive.

"The Razor's Edge," paradoxically the most popular of his works, is yet artistically the least perfect. Here more than anywhere else in his work, Maugham is straight in the modern tradition; and perhaps for the only time philosophic introspection takes paramountcy over the needs of the narrative.

BEST WORK

However, it is a small, highly finished work that is widely regarded as his best novel—"Cakes And Ale"—the story of a promiscuous barmaid, who marries an eminent man of letters and who in spite of her infidelity and subsequent desertion, inspires work of a calibre he never subsequently attains, despite the security, the comfort, and the respectability of his later life and his second marriage. In the happiness this ingenuous barmaid exudes all around her by the giving of herself indiscriminately and to the full, Maugham—ever the rebel against conventional standards of society and traditionally accepted ideas of morality—sees the justification of her life and her conduct. And in the telling of her story, he has fashioned a novel that is a cameo in the art of story-telling.

Maugham, his reputation as a novelist now secured, turned away from the novel to the short story and the drama. He was one of England's most popular and prolific dramatists in the pre-Great War and inter-War years: at one time indeed only Galsworthy had more plays running in London's theatre world.

STORY-TELLING

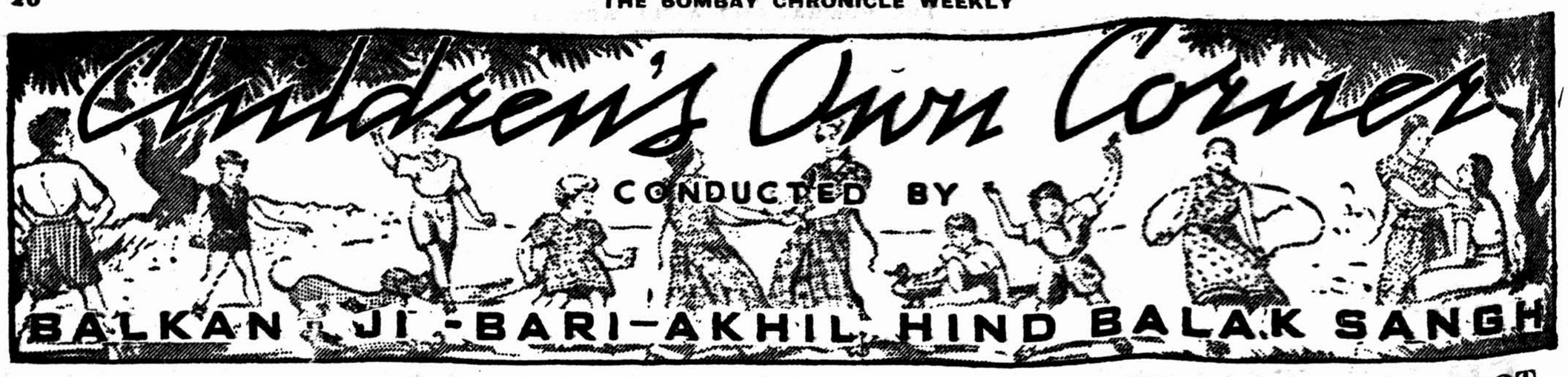
But, above all, it is in the short story that Somerset Maugham has found the true fulfilment of his genius. This capsule form of literature has afforded him his best opportunity for giving play to his undoubted gift for story-telling. In the main, his short stories all run along the same lines: charming action-packed narratives, with strong under-currents playing throughout, and a punch-packed ending that leaves the reader gasping with surprise.

His first volume of short stories "The Trembling Of A Leaf," appeared in 1921 and immediately made his reputation. "Rain", one of the collection in that volume, is one of the strangest and most gripping short stories ever to be written in the English language. Ever since then, there has been a long line of them, and his latest volume, "Creatures Of Circumstance", which appeared in 1947, shows how brightly the fire still burns.

Maugham is the English de Maupassant, and for anything approaching him, one has to go to the great Frenchman's masterpieces in short-story writing. His style is more laboured, and he has not the flow of language that makes the Frenchman's short stories such jewels in the art of expression. Again, de Maupassant is the master at character-portrayal. Maugham rarely bothers about intensive delineation of character. Maugham pities men; de Maupassant laughs at them. The Englishman's humour, like that of all moderns, is caustic and bitter; that is, what little there is of it; it is the laughter of disillusionment, of a man who has lost his faith in himself, in his fellow-men, and in his God. The Frenchman is never so deep; love, adultery and passion are for him mere trifles, never the issue of life that Maugham makes them out to be.

However, live and love seems to be the guiding maxim of both men, sex is for both the 'sine qua non' and the ruling motif.

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 5)



My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

WITH a heavy heart I have to announce to you that the proposed Children's Tour of Europe and U. K. has ultimately been cancelled.

Since the Air India Ltd. which had agreed to take our party in DC-4 'Skymaster' informed us that the aeroplane had been grounded, all our other efforts in connection with the materialisation of the trip also failed. The participants feel very much disappointed, but we take solace in just thinking that this must be for some good which we may not be able to foresee at present.

A Flying Visit

I paid a flying visit to Delhi last week, and utilised the opportunity also by going to Ghaziabad in the Uttar Pradesh and Rohtak in the Punjab. It was a great joy, indeed, meeting children everywhere, and witnessing their different shows and activities. Balkan-ji-Bari workers at all these places deserve congratulation for the good work they are carrying on with zeal and enthusiasm.

At Delhi, the Rouse Avenue Balkan-ji-Bari Unit arranged a special reception, and the Babar Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit arranged a function for the distribution of American children's gifts to the children of the poor, and for sending their gifts to American children in reciprocity of good will between the children of the two nations. Besides our own children, a couple of American children also participated in the programme.

Put Your Ideas Into Drawings

Drawing and sketching are both very interesting hobbies, and you can have fun sketching your friends in different positions. We all have in mind many impressions of faces and figures seen every day, but could you make a sketch from memory?

Mr. L. A. Doust, in his book Simple Sketching in Line tells you all about sketching faces and people, trees, birds, etc. In an article about faces, in this book, he says:

"You will notice that I start with the eye, add the brow, then the nose, mouth and chin. (first illustration.) Note how the distance from brow to nose is equal to that from nose to chin. In this 'type' face you have an excellent basis please practise it and memorize it.

"But what about our smiling face? (second illustration). Where are the changes? You will notice at once that I drew a bent line to represent the crease in the cheek. Also the lips are straight and thin (due to stretching). You may not think the laugh is as hearty as you wish. Allow me to expand the smile—".

If you like sketching, try and copy the illustrations. Then see what you can do on your own.

The Cousin's Visit

When Cousin Kundan came to stay, Kamala hoped for lots of fun. For, having no brothers or sisters of her own to play with, she was sometimes a little lonely.

But oh dear! It didn't take Kamala long to discover that her cousin was one of those awful little boys who loved pulling girl's hair and cat's tails, and always wanted to win. So instead of a lovely time, Kamala had to make great efforts not to quarrel with him.

Then one day, with the idea of giving them something nice to do, which Kundan couldn't easily turn into a quarrel, Mummie asked them to go blackberrying in the Ring Field, behind the house. And she said she would buy the blackberries from them for jam making.

"Why do you call this the Ring Field?" Kundan asked as they went through the gate.

"Ring Field"

"Because one evening last autumn, when Mummie and Daddie were picking mushrooms here, Mummie lost her engagement ring off her finger", Kamala answered. "And no-one's ever found it."

"Bet I find it", Kundan boasted, and began at once running round and searching, forgetting all about the blackberries.

But Kamala didn't. Soon she had her basket almost full. And it was then that it happened.

Round the bush came Kundan and knocked over the basket Kamala had just put down. She nearly cried. But instead of saying all sorts of things she might have, she began picking up the blackberries quickly.

And as she grovelled for the last few which had rolled right under the bush, she saw something sparkling. It was Mummie's ring!

"Well! If it hadn't been for you, Kundan", Kamala claimed then, "I wouldn't have found it. So we must share whatever Mummie gives us for finding it."

And, do you know, Kundan, was so surprised and grateful that he did his best to be nice for the rest of his visit.

What Sort Of Person Are You?

Are you endomorphic, mesormorphic, or ectamorphic? Don't be frightened, these are not diseases —they mean fat, middling and thin.

Scientists think it may soon be possible to judge a man's character by looking at his figure, and perhaps even to change him for the better (for example, to turn a sad man into a jolly one) by medical treatment.

This new discovery can tell you what kind of person you are.

Riddle-My-Name

My first's in summer and in spring;
My next's in dry and sunny;
My third's in flight, but not in wing;
My fourth's in hive, not honey;
My fifth's in sapphire and in ring.
My last in tale, not telling;
She who "excels each mortal thing
Upon the dull earth dwelling."
Answer: Sylvia.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari has organised a number of functions in celebration of its anniversary. Jamalpur (Ahmedabad) Balkan-ji-Bari is organising a children's visit to Bombay.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? And have your friends joined it? Why have you delayed?

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms for joining the Association from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You are welcome also to send small contributions for publication in this "Corner" and your own journal "The Home And The World."

Dada will be pleased to hear from you always and to know if he can be of any service to you. Kindly do write to him whenever you can.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

HEALTHY & HAPPY LOT

With radiant smiles the Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari group faces the camera.

THE LAND OF LADIES

(Continued from Page 2 col. 1)

the great Shalivahan, the founder of Salivahan Empire, was born here. In this case the heroine in question is the mother of Shalivahan. Local legend says that she was the widowed sister of some refugee Brahmins from the North. One day while she was taking her bath in the Godavari Shesh Nag became enamoured of her and taking a human form married her. Shalivahan is reported to be the son of that lady and thus inherited abnormal powers from his divine father.

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Coming again to the known historical personalities we find Allaudin Khilji trekking to South to capture Deogiri fort and the gem of Deogiri, Devaldevi. We also find Malik Kafur ultimately capturing Devaldevi and forcing the Yadava King Ramdeo into subjugation. Later on not only Devaldevi but her daughter Kamladevi were also brought to the harem of Allaudin Khilji and the story of the Southern campaign of Malik Kafur is nothing but his exploits in the abduction of these two ladies.

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There were others not so important but nevertheless have been instrumental in making history. No attempt has been made to enter into a research on this fascinating subject but only names that casually occur in the history and folk lore of this land of beauty have been mentioned. One such is that of Pertal, beautiful daughter of a goldsmith of Mudgal, who lived in the beginning of the fifteen century. It is said that the King of Vijaynagar heard of her beauty and became so much enamoured of her that he determined to marry her. He sent a messager with many presents to the father of the girl and the parents were at the outset prepared for the honour that was being bestowed on them. But the girl did not approve of the idea of joining the harem of a King and the parents acceeding to her wishes and entreaties rejected the royal offer. The King was not to be thwarted and he sent an army to capture the family. The parents, thereafter, fled with their daughter and the ruler of the land, Firozshah Bahmani gave them protection. This was a signal for hostilities between the two neighbouring empires which ultimately ended in the extinction of Vijayanagar Kingdom. And as a climax, Pertal became the wife of Hasan Khan son of Bahmani King.

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Another lady who was behind a great change in the political and social setup of entire South India is said to be a sister of the Kalchuri ruler Bijjala of Kalyan, the seat of the Kalyan kingdom. Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect, is said to be originally a Brahmin. He married the sister of the ruler and became the Prime Minister of Kalyani. Here he founded the Lingayat sect. Later on disagreement between him and the ruler resulted in the defeat of the ruler and ultimately his death.

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Of course Bhagmati and Taramati, whose houses and Masjids are still situated near the historic Golconda Fort need not be referred to for they influenced the history, culture and tradition of the reign of Kuli Kutub Shah, the most celebrated ruler of Golconda. In those days art, music and architecture got a special fillip. He was followed by his son Abul Hasan, who although nicknamed as Tana Shah, was really the Wajid Ali Shah, of Golconda, the pattern for sophistication, decency and patronage of art and music. He had to lead an exiled life due to the treachery engineered by Aurangzeb.

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It must be said to the credit of this land that it converted even Aurangzeb into a lover of art and beauty. The Bibi Makbara at Aurangabad is a living monument to his sense of beauty and a tribute to womanhood from such a staunch puritan as he.

I need not refer to the hordes of Begums that have adorned the harems of princes that ruled this land. The Ferozeshah Rangila of Gulbarga had a citadel of stone for his international harem. He had beauties from Russia, Caucasus, Turkey, Armenia, China, Bengal, Afghanistan and Gujrat and it is said that he used to address them in their own languages.

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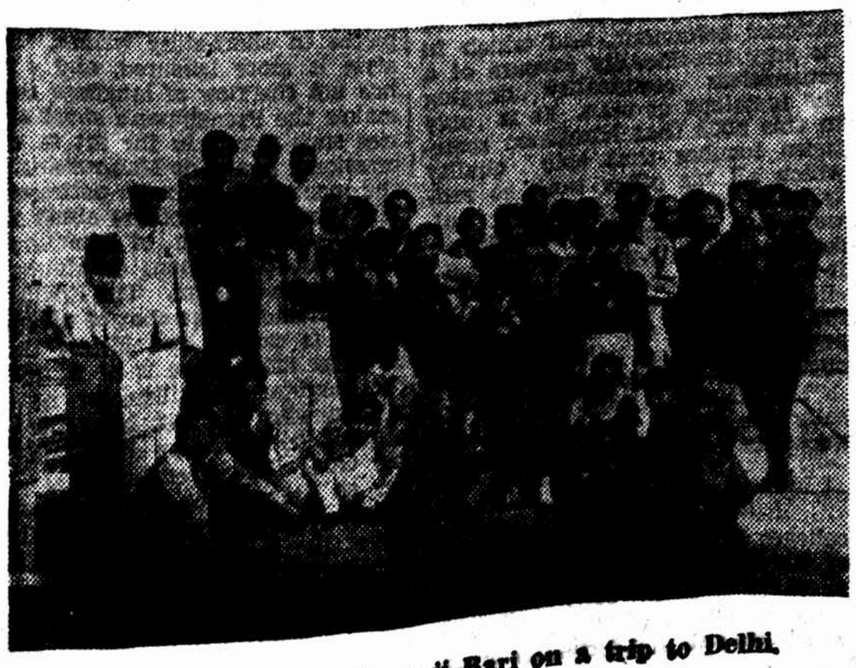
One important personality that had another type of work to her credit was Queen Rudramma of Warangal, who ruled majestically over an Andhra state for thirty years. Another ruler who was a close neighbour and scion of the Bahmani family was Chandbibi of Ahmednagar.

Among the modern ladies that have brought distinction to Hyderabad, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu stands preeminent. But it was a distinction not of the medieval type but of service, wisdom and genius.



Children of the Patna Balkan-ji-Bari on a trip to Delhi.

JAPAN BUILDS ITS MILITARY MACHINE

Factor For Balance In Far East

BY GORDON WALKER
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THERE is an excellent chance that the Imperial Armies of Japan—defeated, discouraged, and demobilized in 1945—will before too long once again hold the military balance of power in the Orient.

Within a period of only 36 months the nation whose Constitution bars war and rearmament has developed cadres of highly trained ground forces which, within a space of six months, probably could be expanded into an army of a million men.

This same nation, which Gen. Douglas MacArthur frequently alluded to as the future Switzerland of the Orient, will have a navy consisting of upward of 300 vessels, the largest of which are recently turned over United States frigates of the 1,500-ton class armed with 3-inch bow guns and anti-aircraft armament.

And while talk of neutrality flows on the campuses and in the lecture halls of leading Japanese universities, the fact remains that Japanese pilots, already well grounded in the theory of motor-driven fighters and bombers, are undertaking training now on the very latest jet aircraft.

GOOD PROGRESS

Dai Nippon, unlike its counterpart in Germany, is already far along the road toward a full-scale military revival.

Officially, there has been no specific effort to conceal or play down the facts and extent of Japanese rearmament. Any newspaperman in Tokyo today, if he chose, could spend a week at a Japanese training camp and write his own story.

The Korean war, however, has tended to preempt the time of most newspapermen in the northeastern Asiatic area. And little attention is paid to events in Japan.

There is, moreover, a tendency to divert attention to other more controversial areas such as Formosa with an urgency and persistency which tends to encourage the belief that the only feasible and sizable indigenous ally in Asia today is Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his army of a few divisions.

The fact is that any United States defence planner in Washington would readily subscribe to the thesis that if the United States is to have substantial military support in Asia in the future, Japan is the only likely candidate.

South Korea can produce front-line men; Formosa can offer a diversionary threat.

HOLDS KEY IN ASIA

But in the final analysis, Japan is the only nation in Asia which can add to the United Nations military machine a fully trained military establishment, including air, naval, and logistical forces, plus a trained and tested war industry necessary to back up that military establishment, and thereby assure shorter supply lines.

United States defence planners also would point out, moreover, that Japan, unlike any other Asiatic nation, except Communist China, has a potential army capable of achieving — without firing a shot — some degree of military stability in an area which today is blazing on a half-dozen major war fronts.

Japan, for instance, could produce sufficient military strength in being to neutralize the Soviet bases on the Kuriles and eastern Siberia.

By merely posing a military threat, it could force the Chinese Communists to seek a negotiated solution in Korea.

And by the same token, it could effectively preclude any further Communist Chinese ventures into southeast Asia, India, the Philippines, or Indonesia.

And as the core of a new Pacific defense organization similar in scope to EDC in Europe, Japan could play the dominant role in tipping the balance of power in Asia once again back on the side of the anti-Communist powers.

STAFF OFFICERS

Japanese staff officers — hundreds of whom still are walking the streets in Tokyo, Osaka, or Kobe — could serve on military training missions to other Asiatic countries.

These same officers could supervise expertly war games and training exercises for Formosa, Indo-China, and the Philippines.

Japanese naval chiefs could help build up Asiatic naval forces such as that of South Korea which is still in the formulative stage. And Japanese technicians — well schooled by United States Army teachers — could help establish weather stations and radar protective screens all the way from Afghanistan to the Kuriles around the fringe of the Iron and so-called Bamboo Curtains.

Japan, above all, could provide the industrial products necessary to buttress an Asian defense system. A Japanese mess kit — designed for rice — is far better for the growing Viet Nam Army in Indo-China than is one manufactured in the United States and designed primarily for frankfurters and mashed potato.

And if Japanese industry was to furnish these supplies, they could well be provided on an exchange basis which would benefit not only the recipient nation but also bring to Japan needed food and raw material products.

All this, of course, is speaking strictly from the standpoint of military reasoning, and without taking into consideration some of the economic and political factors involved in Japan's rearmament.

SERIOUS OBSTACLES

There are, patently, serious obstacles to be surmounted before Japanese rearmament can be fully consummated. The biggest of these comes from the Japanese people themselves.

Many Japanese oppose rearmament for the simple reason that they are afraid that a new army —undoubtedly assuming political leadership — would lead them once again into a military venture which they could not win.

Japanese students and intellectuals say they oppose rearmament because the United States is thinking only in terms of the cold war and Japan's future role as a nation of "cannon fodder."

What they mean by this is that they would be willing to undertake rearmament if they could receive some assurance that any military part played by Japan—even if only a defensive role — would result in Japan getting some of the spoils, and regaining some of its lost imperial splendour.

The most intelligent opposition to rearmament comes from old line militarists or persons closely allied.

They are inclined to believe that the United States is not taking a realistic view of the Asiatic situation. They feel that if Communist China is not defeated within the next two years, it may grow too strong ever to be defeated short of a third world war.

WARY OF U. S. SUPPORT

They feel that the United States is torn between the Europe-firsters, and the Far East enthusiasts. And they feel that, notwithstanding the promises, the United States suddenly might switch its policy and relegate the Far East to a background position in its foreign and military aid policies.

And finally, they believe that the United States plan for rearming Japan is chronologically wrong.

Japan's rearmament already has impressed the Communist bloc in Asia sufficiently to elicit an anti-Japanese clause in the Sino-Soviet accord of 1950.

Communist China and Russia are tolerating Japanese rearmament at present because it does not pose a serious threat.

But somewhere along the line of progress, China and Russia will come to the conclusion that the growing Japanese military establishment is getting too big; that any further advancement would begin to tip the balance.

That point, it is argued, is the most dangerous. For at that precise point Japan would not have developed sufficient strength to defend itself. And yet it would have developed sufficient strength to provoke a potential enemy into counteraction.

COSTLY INTERIM

Many Japanese, furthermore, argue that it is by no means sure that the United States would defend Japan in such an event. The four United States divisions on Japan would be insufficient. And it is unlikely that the United States would spare more because an attack on Japan probably would launch a war of far greater significance than merely Japan and the Communist powers of Asia; it probably would extend also to Europe.

"And we don't want a Soviet occupation," the average Japanese Government or military official will quickly add.

By this they mean they are confident the United States eventually would pull Japan out of the fire. But an interim occupation by the Soviets or the Chinese Communists would be sufficient, in the meantime, to retard the advance of Japanese society and culture for a hundred years.

Such arguments may sound specious to authorities who are confident of United States consistency in its Far East policies. But to the Japanese they are determining factors. And while so far they have not presented any decisive obstacle to Japan's rearmament programme, they may offer a more formidable barrier to advancement in the relatively near future.

Behind the smokescreen of the Korean war and the controversy over General Chiang's Formosan Army, meanwhile, Japan continues to build its military machine.

Progress is not as fast as some United States military authorities would prefer. But it represents a far more tangible achievement than its counterpart in the programme for building up a similar military establishment in West Germany.

THE PERFECT WIFE

A Bachelor's Fantasy

OTHER night on the train conversation got around again to women. A fellow beside me said the trouble with his wife is that she never leaves anything where it is. "She always puts it back where it was," he said. "For instance, every night I move the lamp a little nearer to my armchair so that I can read, and every morning she moves the lamp back where she had it. She says that's where it goes. And if I ask her why it goes there, she says because that's where it belongs," writes Corey Ford in 'Reader's Digest.'

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The more I hear the other fellows talk about their wives, the more I realize how lucky I am. My wife never does any of the things that drive husbands crazy, like dropping her gloves under the table whenever she gets up to leave a restaurant, or cutting out a recipe from the newspaper before I get a chance to read it, or hanging up her nylons to dry in the bathroom. If she gets a letter, she doesn't hold the envelope in her hand for several minutes, studying the handwriting and murmuring to herself: "Now I wonder 'who' could be writing to me?" And when she tells a funny story she remembers the point.

I like to take her for a drive because she is always ready in plenty of time. Moreover, she doesn't have to go back to the house to see if she left a cigarette burning. She trusts the road map completely and she doesn't say every five minutes, "I have a hunch we should have taken that road back there," or, "Don't you think we'd better stop and ask?"

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When shopping she finds exactly the thing she wants in no time at all and she pays for it on the spot (she doesn't believe in charge accounts). The other day I gave her £5 to buy a hat. She got it at a sale for £3 10s. and gave me back the change.

Another thing about my wife, she meets me right on the dot. A man is always on time except when something very important comes up at the last minute, such as running into an old school friend and stopping at the club for just a couple of quick ones.

But a woman will take at least two hours to exchange a yard of ribbon, while her husband stands patiently outside. ("It isn't so much the time she takes," a husband told me, "but when she finally comes out I wish she wouldn't ask me: 'Were you waiting long?'")

Statistics show that the average husband spends 51.2 per cent of his life waiting in department stores, outside beauty parlours or in front of ladies' cloak rooms.

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Or he waits to use the telephone while she tells Peggy about the strangest thing that happened today. I was walking down Centre Street or was it High Street, well, anyway, I turned the corner and I ran right into Elsie Smeed, I haven't seen her for ages, she looked perfectly frightful, she's so much older and the dress she was wearing; I think her husband must be drinking again, well, anyway, we had lunch together at that little place where you and I were, no, the other one. I'll think of the name of it in a minute, well, anyway....

Or he waits on top of a step-ladder holding a heavy picture against the wall while she stands in the centre of the room, tapping her teeth with a knuckle and saying thoughtfully, "Just a little lower, dear," or, "No, a couple of inches the other way", or "Now try it back again the way it was...."

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My wife isn't like that, bless her heart. Never borrows my ra-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 5)

Behind The Facade Of Newspapers

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

after that and to keep it up I coined 'Quinine Pills' and put them in a panel in black type in the midst of the leading editorial article on the front page. Through them I maintained week after week for nearly two years that while Congressmen were morally bound not to trade in education the aided schools received public help and as such were liable to public control, both moral and legislative. And as they were really as bitter as quinine, if not more, they soon had their effect. First, our opposite number broke its six-months' silence and pleaded the proprietors' case; then Mr. M. R. Paranjpye, the noted Poona educationist, who had once been a teacher in the Congress leaders' school, was prevailed upon to expound his pet theory that higher fees 'ipso facto' meant better education through an article in the 'Times of India' and when he was forced, by facts and figures, to admit that his was only a theory and did not apply to our controversy out came Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker of our Parliament, in his usual role of peacemaker and he suggested at a private conference convened in the Premabhai Hall under his presidentship that the controversy be dropped in favour of a joint demand by all of us calling upon the Government to close down the Government High School in Ahmedabad and to distribute the amount so saved among private schools.

GREAT TRIUMPH

I declined the offer on the ground that it concedes the case of the proprietors that they must either have higher fees or more grants to be able to carry on while actually they were profiteering, whereupon the Congress owners of the private school invited me to fix a day to come to their place when they would show to me their books of accounts to enable me to judge for myself what profit they were making or had made throughout. I declined this offer also on the ground that while, on the one hand, I was not an expert accountant, on the other, so long as half a dozen relatives of the proprietors were provided over and above the proprietors themselves with highly paid jobs in their schools without possessing even ordinary qualifications for the posts they occupied it was not necessary to look into the account books for the purpose. The Conference, thereupon, broke down but from that time onwards the two Congress leaders began preparations to wind up their school as a private venture and to make it the nucleus of a Society which has today blossomed into the great Gujerat Education Society which runs a number of schools and colleges in Ahmedabad on a non-profit basis.

While, thus, the conference apparently failed, it was really a great triumph for the cause I espoused but it cost me my job. The reader will ask. How? This way. When the proprietors of the aided schools came to know of this development they sent word to my titular editor that I was maligning them because I wanted to start my own school and this campaign would help me to make it a success. The editor asked me to meet him on Sunday in private and told me about it. I said: If you believe this story I resign. He said: I do not believe the story but the propaganda must stop. I said: It is tantamount to believing it and offered my resignation. He did not accept it but pressed me to continue. I reluctantly agreed but saw during the short time I stayed with him thereafter that his heart was poisoned and as I felt that I could not discharge my editorial responsibilities in an atmosphere of suspicion I resigned with effect from 1st January, 1931. I need add nothing here except that after leaving, I did not start a school but remained in journalism.

ANOTHER INCIDENT

I will skip over one more instance. In 1936, over and above my work as sub-editor in the 'Bombay Daily', I was working as night editor for its weekly every Saturday. The managing director had a taste for spicy stuff but not the stomach to digest it. While, therefore, I was asked to reproduce a page of English commentary on the week's film-fare which he liked very much from one of our other publications he had authorised me to eliminate any portion of it from my weekly that I thought objectionable. One week, an advertiser took offence and threatened prosecution for damages. He called me and asked for my explanation as to why I had allowed the 'objectionable' portion to go in. I said: In my opinion, the criticism is strong and may hurt, but it is perfectly legitimate and there is nothing defamatory or libellous about it. He made a wry face and consulted legal opinion It supported by contention but he apologised because he did not want to offend an advertiser. Does it need any comment?

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OUR DELHI LETTER *FROM OUR CORRESPONDE*

STATUS OF UPPER HOUSE

Issue In Biswas Controversy

CONSTITUTIONAL BATTLE IN PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL issues dominated the Union Parliament during the week. Biswas controversy has made dangerous inroads into India's Constitutional development. To get out of an embarrassing situation, the Government conceded equality of status of both the Houses of Parliament. Constitutionally this is a dangerous principle.

The question was discussed by the Bryce Commission in England in 1918, which declared that the second Chamber should not have equal powers with the Commons nor the power of making and unmaking Ministers nor any marked permanent one-sided political bias. The Conference also laid down four functions as appropriate for second Chamber. namely

(1) Revision of bills, particularly in view of the fact that Commons sometimes resort to procedure curtailing discussion.
(2) The initiation and examination of comparatively non-controversial bills,
(3) The interposition of so much delay (and no more) in the passing of a bill as may be needed to enable the opinion of the nation to be adequately expressed upon it, and
(4) Full and free discussion of matters of public policy.

SPEAKER'S RULING

The Biswas controversy arose, because the Income Tax Act Amendment Bill was declared a money Bill by the Speaker of the Lower House. The Upper House claimed that it was an abuse of the provision in the Constitution. Technically speaking, the objection raised was valid but the Speaker having the final word, Upper House could shout, but do nothing. Here again, the constitutional provision that a Money Bill cannot be initiated in the Upper House gives a lower status and not the status of a equality to the Upper House. So far the power of the purse is concerned, the authority of the Lower House is supreme and unchallengeable and constitutionally unshareable with the Upper House.

The second controversy arose over the demand for membership of the Public Accounts and Estimates Committee by the Upper House. The issue is a simple one. The Public Accounts Committee is appointed for the examination of the accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by the House of the People.

It is laid down in Britain that "important changes in the customary form of the estimates could not be made without the previous approval of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee." As the Upper House is not concerned with the sanctioning of the estimates, it would not have any say on the form of the estimates. In other words, the Upper House could not claim membership of the either of the two Committees.

POWERS OF UPPER HOUSE

Then again, Demands for excess grants are not brought before the British House of Commons, till the following steps have been taken. When the exact amount of the excess expenditure for the past financial year has been ascertained on the completion of the Audit of the appropriation accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports to the House and his report comes before the Public Accounts Committee. After examination, that body makes a report to the House.

Here again, as the Upper House has nothing to do with the sanctioning of excess grants, it could not be called upon to have a say on the permissibility or otherwise of those grants.

The British rulers of India knew something of the cold logic of parliamentary democracy. They always excluded the Members of the Upper House from the Membership of the Public Accounts Committee.

The issue is a simple one, namely of accountability. It is the Lower House, which sanctions expenditure and provides money to meet that expenditure. It stands to reason that it is the Lower House alone to which the Government is accountable for the money raised to meet the expenditure. The Public Accounts Committee is one of the mechanisms through which the Lower House exercises control over the expenditure. According to British conception of parliamentary democracy, this function cannot and should not be shared by the Council of States. Presumably, the Prime Minister was not properly briefed on this issue. He however did the right thing by postponing decision for the next Session of Parliament.

VINDHYA PRADESH

The third controversy related to the disqualification of twelve members of Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly. The following facts in this connection are undeniable, namely:—

(1) The Congress rulers of India are mainly responsible for framing the Constitution of India.
(2) Under the Constitution, twelve members of Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, residing in the District Headquarters towns were disqualified because they were deemed to have held office of profit by attending meetings of their respective District Advisory Councils. This was the considered opinion of the Election Commission, constituted also under the Constitution. The President of India, functioning under the Constitution had, by an order, disqualified the twelve members accordingly. The Government brought in a bill to remove their disqualification. The Bill met with most strenuous resistence. It was passed because the Congress had a big majority in the House. The Home Minister, Dr. Katju quoted Dr. Johnson saying that he was bound to give reasons but not understanding. That was precisely the complaint of the Opposition against Dr. Katju.

Lord Simon, who can claim some reputation as a Lawyer does not believe that a sucessful Lawyer can be equally a successful Home Minister. He cites the case his benefactor, Lord Llandaff whose reputation as a fighting advocate was high. The father of the British Prime Minister, Lord Randolph Churchill had formed the highest opinion of him and had pressed Lord Salisbury to make him Home Secretary. Let Lord Simon speak:

"But speaking for the Government in the House of Commons is a very different affair. The first occasion on which the new Minister took part was in reply to a fierce assault by Mr. Gladstone. Llandoff who possessed a sensitive temperament, fidgeted with his notes and felt his courage oozing out of him as the Opposition Leader's blows continued to descend. At last, the strain was too much, and he whispered to the Leader of the House, by whose side he was sitting, "Churchill, I cannot answer this. You will have to do it." To which Lord Randolph unfeelingly replied, "Nonsense."

Lord Simon goes on to say what a highly successful failure Lord Llandaff as a Home Minister was.

RETROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION

Indian historians' verdict on Dr. Katju's stewardship of the two Ministries of Home and States should be watched with interest. So far the requalifying Bill is concerned, the Statesman, commenting editorially said the bill affected the spirit of the Constitution. "Retrospective legislation is not usually undertaken without compelling necessity. This is the first instance which seeks to alter the effect of a Presidential Order declaring certain seats vacant."

A Congressman, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, likewise, did not possess the understanding of Dr. Katju. But for the official whip, Dr. Katju would have found himself in a minority. For, there were many a Balkrishna Sharma in the Congress Party itself, who needed Johnsonian admonition. For speaking his mind, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma is being suspended for six months from the Congress Membership. Like Dr. Katju Pandit Sharma also hails from Uttar Pradesh.

ADDITIONAL POSTS

As many as 2,365 additional posts involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 51.44 lakhs have been created under the Central Government between August, 1947, and November, 1952; disclosed the Deputy Minister for Finance in Parliament during the week. By partition, a portion of the territory of the United India went out to constitute Pakistan. Side by side, 823 Gazetted and 3,955 non-Gazetted posts were created to administer the remaining territory from New Delhi involving the additional expenditure of 112.21 lakhs. As against this, 353 Gazetted and 2060 non-Gazetted posts were abolished effecting a saving of Rs. 60.77 lakhs. India is a Welfare State and full employment is its anchor sheet. The tax-payer is not broke yet. He can afford the paltry sum of Rs. 60.77 lakhs. The Government should lose no time in re-employing the unfortunately re-trenched 2413 men. With Deficit Financing even the psychology for economy has evaporated. It will be in the fitness of things if the camouflage of the Economy Team were abolished.

MAY QUEEN 1953

A Star Ball to select a May Queen was held recently at the Ritz Roof Garden and two actresses Peace Kanwal (of the Kardar-Terese-Kolynos) and Shammi acted on the panel of judges. Miss Fiji (centre) was crowned the May Queen for the year. The picture above shows left to right: Miss Pushpa Hingorani (runner-up), Shammi, Peace Kanwal, Miss Fiji (winner), Mr. Vakeel (judge) and Miss Mohini Bhavnani (third).

Statistical Technique Aids Scientific Experiment

THE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENT: By M. H. Quenouille, M.A.F.R.S.E. (1953, Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd.) Pages XIV+356 (9 in x 6 in.) Sole Agents, Progressive Corporation, Ltd., 51, Esplanade Rd., Bombay. Price Rs. 27.

The last half century has seen rapid development in the application of statistical technique to the interpretation of scientific experiment. New tests of significance and new methods, such as the analysis of variance, have given the experimenter reliable means for assessing the accuracy of his results. 'Probability level' and 'standard error' are expressions now forming a part of his normal vocabulary.

Hand in hand with these developments in analysis, more attention has been paid to the collection of data; statistical analysis is not a magical technique, and it cannot be expected to derive valid results from data inappropriately obtained and improperly treated. The theories of sampling and of experimental design have therefore been carefully investigated and enlarged into a formidable array of knowledge.

The experimenter can hardly have hoped to keep pace with these developments, and has, perforce, increasingly to rely upon the statistician. He will certainly welcome this new book by Mr. Quenouille, in which the best and most recently devised methods and designs have been systematized, illustrated by numerous examples, and presented with exceptional clarity. He will be aware that he need not hesitate to accept as authoritative, and completely up to date, the work of a statistician of Mr. Quenouille's calibre. The book, in the author's words, "is intended to help the experimenter with the design and analysis of his experiments. It is hoped that its use will lead to the application of more efficient designs with consequent saving in time and expense." It will undoubtedly do so. Furthermore, it may be added, the book will help many a statistician also.

FOUR PARTS

The book has four parts dealing in turn with elementary principles and designs, incomplete block designs, long-term polits and experimental complications. Every design still considered valuable is given full attention. Useful tables in the book classify the main designs and summarize their properties, so that the reader—after reference to them—is able to turn straight to the section of the book of immediate interest to him. Mr. Quenouille has laid great emphasis upon the purposes and interrelations of the different types of design and has stressed the importance of adequate inspection of raw results—wisely so, for there has been a tendency to consider such inspection unnecessary, since the advent of statistical tests.

The book has many commendable features, apart from the excellence of its test. A glossary of signs and symbols—particularly useful with a subject in which the notation has not been completely standardized—appears at the beginning of the book. A bibliography of eight pages covers the important references to the literature on the subject-matter of each of the fourteen chapters. The appendix provides tables of the principal statistical functions and random arrangement of the first n2 integers (n = 3, 4, 5, 6). There are name and subject indexes. These features add considerably to the value of a book which is a worthy—and, indeed, indispensable—successor to the classical works in its field.